The New-York Times.

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THE CABLE LOST

Positive Failure of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The Cause of the Suspended Signals Now Explained.

The Cable Broken on the 2d inst., Six Hundred Miles from Shore.

All Clue Lost---A Buoy Anchored Near the Spot.

This News Comes Direct from the Telegraph Fleet.

Intense Disappointment in Newfoundland.

All Visitors Give Up the Cable and Go Home.

HEART'S CONTENT, Aug. 14, VIA ASPY BAY, Aug. 15.

The schooner *First Fruit*, from Cardiff, arrived in Harbor Grace, N. F., this morning.

She makes the following report:

On the 6th of August, at 4 o'clock in the morning, saw the steamship *Great Eastern* and the British war steamer *Terrible*.

At 6 o'clock in the morning saw a beacon buoy, with a flag upon it, marked as follows: "*Great Eastern*, number five."

The *Great Eastern* and the *Terrible* were then about five miles southeast from the beacon buoy.

The weather was quite foggy at this time.

The *First Fruit* then laid her topsails to the mast and hoisted her ensign.

At noon the *Terrible* came near the *First Fruit* and received information from her of the bearings of the beacon buoy.

The *Terrible* reported that the cable was parted on the 2d of August.

The position of the beacon buoy, by the account of the *First Fruit*, was in latitude 51 degrees 40 minutes north, longitude 38 degrees.

The weather here this morning is quite mild, but a thick fog prevails.

Another Account—Further Particulars of the Finding of the Buoy.

HEART'S CONTENT, Monday, Aug. 14, Via ASPY BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 18 5.

We have just heard, through a schooner named the *First Fruit*, which arrived at Harbor Grace Aug. 14, that at 4 o'clock, A. M., on the 6th of August, she saw the *Great Eastern* and a large screw steamer in latitude 51 40 north, longitude 38 west. At 6 o'clock, A. M., on the same day she saw a beacon buoy, with a flag marked "*Great Eastern*, No. 5." The ships were at the time about five miles southeast from the buoy, and the weather was exceedingly thick and foggy.

The Captain of the *First Fruit* endeavored to near the steamer, but owing to a calm was obliged to give up the effort.

The screw steamer went alongside the schooner and spoke with her. The Captain of the steamer (which is supposed to be the *Terrible*) informed the Captain of the schooner that the cable parted on the 2d instant, and that the buoy was the mark where the cable was last seen.

The Captain of the schooner further states that he is not certain of the exact position of the buoy, having had no observation for several days.

The news caused quite an excitement among the inhabitants of Heart's Content.

We had been expecting for several days that some disaster had occurred to the fleet, but were not prepared for the actual announcement when it reached us. We do not, however, give up the expedition as a failure, as when last seen the steamers were endeavoring to discover the location of the buoy, showing that they had not abandoned all hopes of eventually laying the cable.

Mr. MACKAY, the Superintendent of the Newfoundland Telegraph line, is yet hopeful that the *Great Eastern* will arrive in the course of a few days with the cable all right.

I cannot describe to you the deep disappointment which prevails among the people in general.

There is no disguising the fact that the general feeling is, after so many failures, that the Atlantic Cable is a thing which will never be successfully accomplished.

All the visitors from St. John's and other places have gone home, and the reporters and telegraphers are all that remain of the thousands who filled the village last week.

At the time of the cable breaking it was about six hundred miles distant from the coast of Newfoundland.

HEART'S CONTENT, Monday, Aug. 14, Via ASPY BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

As a corroboration of the news brought by the *First Fruit*, I may add that a vessel arrived at Harbor Grace on Friday last, which reported having seen, four days previously, a large buoy two miles distant from his vessel. The Captain of the *First Fruit* reports having asked the *Terrible* whether they considered the cable recoverable. The answer was: "Could not say."

From North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Aug. 9.

J. L. PENNINGTON, editor of the Raleigh *Progress*, who is standing up manfully for the Union, and who knows more of the secret designs of the rebel leaders than any other man in North Carolina, and who has been making important disclosures of their evil intentions, is a candidate for a seat in the coming State Convention.

A man of this stamp has the same chance of being elected to an office in one of these insurrectionary States, as JEFF. DAVIS has of being elected Governor of Massachusetts. Milk-and-water Union men and rebel sympathizers are the only class the ruling aristocracy will trust.

In giving the true cause of the approaching danger, the Raleigh *Progress* of July 27 says:

"Here, as in Tennessee and elsewhere, as soon as leading rebels are pardoned, they become insolent and arrogant; and if we have trouble, it will arise from too much leniency to these classes."

In referring to the rapid increase of rebel papers, and the growing disloyalty arising from "mistaken leniency," the *Progress* of July 17 again sounds the alarm in the following appeal to the Administration:

"The fact is, with the exception of five or six, the whole press of the State shows clearly and unmistakably its sympathy with the rebellion and its affection for its leaders. These men in North Carolina who, a little over a year ago, arrogantly styled themselves 'patriots and property-holders,' and who extorted money from a trembling people, who they had helped to enslave, take courage from the extreme leniency of those in authority and are starting their organs, here and there, for the purpose of making war, covert and Judas-like at first, but eventually open and violent, on the government and those who administer it; and if allowed to go on and the leaders be pardoned and placed upon a footing with men who are really loyal, the end of strife and trouble in North Carolina is not yet. We ring these truths in the ears of the [authorities at Washington and Raleigh, and appeal to them to save those who are friends of the government from further rebellion and bloodshed; and we appeal to the loyal people throughout the State, should mistaken leniency grant the mercy of amnesty to the agitators, to show them no favor at the ballot-box."

MAINE POLITICS.

The Democratic Convention.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The Democratic State Convention met at 10:30 this morning. PAUL S. MERRILL, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, called the convention to order, nominating Hon. E. F. PILLSBURY, of Farmington, temporary chairman.

Mr. PILLSBURY addressed the meeting, congratulating them on the restoration of peace. He said that if democratic principles had prevailed there would have been no war. But, notwithstanding the great bloodshed, peace was again restored, and great responsibility now rests upon the Democracy.

An attempt is being made to destroy State sovereignty which the Democracy must frustrate. The policy of the Republican party can only be forced upon the South at the point of the bayonet, and but for one man that policy would have been adopted at all hazards, and that man is the present President of the United States. [Great applause.] For this we owe him a debt of gratitude. The Democratic party, which is the real party of the Union, seeks ascendency not for power, but for the good and welfare of the whole country.

He hopes that President JOHNSON would receive the assurance of fifty thousand men in Maine, good and true, who would seek to stay up his arm so long as he sustained the ark of the covenant.

JOHN R. HUTCHINSON, of Paris, and JOHN VARNEY, of Bangor, were appointed Secretaries.

A Committee on Credentials was then appointed.

A Vice President from each county in the State was chosen.

The Committee on Credentials, reported the whole number of delegates present as 574. The temporary organization was then made permanent.

A Committee of one from each county was appointed to prepare a set of resolutions.

The convention met again at 2 o'clock.

Hon. BION BRADBURY presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The first expresses profound gratitude to God that the clash of arms is no longer heard in the land.

The second resolves that we should sacredly cherish the memory of the dead, fallen in the struggle for constitutional government, and honor the living who have periled life and fortune in the same great cause.

The third asserts that with the cessation of war, its bloody and barbarous spirits should be banished from our midst, and hatred and vengeance should yield to Christian charity and magnanimity.

The fourth asserts that it is the duty of the Federal Government to reëstablish at the earliest moment, with the least possible interference, the true constitutional relations between itself and the late revolted States; and exert all its legitimate power to promote that fraternity and universal harmony necessary for the happiness and glory of the republic, destined to be one and indivisible forever.

The fifth resolves that the Democrats of Maine reassert the fundamental principles of equal and exact justice to all men and all nations, with entangling alliances with none; the support of State Governments in their constitutional rights, and the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor; a jealous care of the rights of elections; absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority; a well-disciplined militia, and the supremacy of the civil over the military authority.

The sixth resolves that the ballot is the right of every American citizen, to be restricted only as the public safety demands; and that each State possesses the constitutional recognized right of prescribing the qualifications of electors.

The seventh pledges the party to demand equal taxation.

The eighth asserts that the sums advanced by towns, cities and the State are a legitimate charge upon the Federal Government.

The ninth resolves "that, banishing narrow considerations, we will cordially support ANDREW JOHNSON in the policy he has taken toward placing the rebel States in their proper situation, and harmonizing conflicting questions."

The tenth congratulates the whole country that among the acts of President JOHNSON "we find him returning to the first principles of our government in refusing to accept gratuities."

The eleventh resolves that the assassination of President LINCOLN was an act of unmitigated barbarism.

M. S. LITTLEFIELD, of Bridgeton, with a preliminary address, moved that Hon. JAMES HOWARD, of Portland, be the candidate for Governor, and he was unanimously nominated by acclamation.

After addresses by Judge RICE, of Augusta, and L. D. CLAY, of Gardiner, and the President, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Large Gathering of Teachers at Harrisburgh—Governors Curtin and Andrews to Take Part in the Proceedings.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

Delegates to the National Teachers' Association are arriving here by every train.

It is expected that by to-morrow the largest representation of educators that ever assembled on any occasion in this country will be present to participate in the proceedings of the convention.

The National Normal School Association met in the State School department at 11 o'clock this morning; President EDWARD EDWARDS, of Illinois, in the chair.

The regular business of the body will commence this afternoon.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present are D B. Hagar, Principal of the Normal School of Massachusetts; Professors Green, of Rhode Island, Greenleaf and Valentine, of New-York; Wickersham and Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Normal School; Hench, of Ohio; Heilman, of Kentucky; Wm. F. Phips, of Minnesota; E. A. Sheldon, of Oswego, and Messrs. Stearns and Sheldon, of Boston.

The National Teachers' Association will assemble to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at the Court-house.

Gov. CURTIN will deliver his address of welcome.

On Thursday the members of the association will proceed to Gettysburgh, where speeches will be made and other proceedings had appropriate to that hallowed locality.

Gov. ANDREW will arrive and take part in the proceedings on Friday.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 14.

The propeller *Triton* sailed for Hilton Head yesterday, and soon after passing outside of Cape Henry, her machinery became disabled, and she was towed back, arriving here this morning.

The United States frigate *Constitution*, or *Old Ironsides*, sailed hence at 5 o'clock this morning.

A sale of government horses took place to-day at Camp Hamilton, at prices varying from $25 to $100. There horses were turned in from the Eleventh Massachusetts and the Twentieth New-York Cavalry.

A sale of government horses also took place at Eastville, Eastern Shore, to-day, under direction of Quartermaster Col. A. P. BLUNT.

The case of WILLIAM EVANS and JOHN BALCHER, who were arrested about four weeks ago on charge of stealing $500 from Sergeant MILLER, Co. B, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, has been investigated by the military authorities, and the parties were honorably acquitted.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 15.

Major DICK. MCCANN, formerly of the rebel army, who made himself conspicuous as a cavalry leader in this State, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having been a member of the court-martial which hung several Union citizens at Knoxville during the war. He will be taken to Knoxville to stand trial.

The scaffolding of a new building on Market street, in this city, fell yesterday, precipitating five persons to the ground. All were badly injured, and one is not expected to live.

The town of Stevenson, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was almost entirely destroyed by fire this morning. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

WALL-STREET PANIC.

Tremendous Forgeries on Well-Known Firms.

MILLIONS OF MONEY INVOLVED.

Edward Ketchum Discovered to be the Forger.

FAILURE OF HEAVY HOUSES IN CONSEQUENCE

Statements of the President of the Bank of New-York, Morris Ketchum and Charles Graham.

Whereabouts of Ketchum---He Buys a Bag and Jams $60,000 in It.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE STREET.

The people of ancient Athens, according to St. Paul, spent the greater portion of their time in going from street to street seeking news. The people of New-York are reduced to no such extremity. The daily revelations of Wall-street alone suffice to satiate the most ravenous craving for novelty, and unless a brake is applied, ere long the city will be turned topsy-turvy, and no man will be left to record the fate of his fellows. Of late, while the mere police force has been actively engaged in tracking thieves and arresting murderers, our more active detectives have discovered among the employes of sundry moneyed institutions a looseness of living and recklessness of expenditure which argued badly for the soundness of the principles on which those institutions were managed, and indicated a laxity of espionage or proper watchfulness on the part of the managers. The case of JENKINS is still fresh upon the memory of the public, its terrible revelations of fast life and secret speculation are not yet entirely told, and while a surprised and troubled community are canvassing the possibilities of other exposes, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky comes the following

STARTLING SCOUNDRELISM

from the homes of the Bulls and Bears, from the very foot of Old Trinity itself.

Among the wealthiest and boldest houses down town was that of MORRIS KETCHUM & SON. Its operations during the past four years have been enormous, its gold bullings embarrassing to the government, and its credit, so far as mere cash was concerned, almost unlimited. The concern has smashed—gone entirely—and for the following reasons: The junior member of the firm, not content with the legitimate line of business in which his father had made a fortune and a name, dealt largely in stocks, operated heavily in gold, lost, made, lost, made again, lost more, hypothecated the securities of the house, continued to lose, forged gold checks with which to supply a margin, took up some of them with the proceeds of the stolen securities, continued his speculations, lost, continued his forgeries, lost, kept on forging and losing, until his doomsday came, the discovery was made public, and while his father's house fell crashing about his head Mr. EDWARD KETCHUM took up his bag and ran.

This, in brief, is the history of a crime which yesterday agitated the banks and brokers, and boards of the city beyond anything since the surrender of LEE to GRANT, which caused the market to throb, and the foundations of all that was deemed sound to shake. Public confidence knew not where to rest. Already stockholders of banks had worried the directors, and the directors had badgered the officers concerning the way in which matters were managed, and now, when everything was upside down, and everybody on the *qui vive* for additional misfortune, came this climax, absolutely terrible in its proportions.

On Monday afternoon there were rumors on the street that certain forged checks had been presented and passed at the Gold Room. Examination revealed the fact that rumor was correct, and that some twelve or fifteen checks for $5,000 each had been presented; where do they come from, whose name do they bear—these and other kindred questions agitated the many who are interested in everything that transpires in the money circles, but nothing could be ascertained, and the fevered brain of many a broker worried through the night impatient for the morning.

Early yesterday morning it was announced upon the street and at the Board of Brokers that the firm of MORRIS KETCHUM & SON had suspended payment. Intensest eagerness for facts followed the announcement, and the thousand tongues of rumor wagged ceaselessly and with bitter tales about the name and credit of men who but a few hours before shared the respect and confidence of their peers at bank or board.

It was said that KETCHUM & SON had operated largely in stocks and gold, and having gone beyond their depth had failed. It was charged that young KETCHUM had, during his father's absence, transacted outside business for his own account, and using the assets of the house as collaterals, had been compelled by his stupendous losses to succumb, and that the first intimation his father had of the trouble was the announcement of his cashier, who discovered the abstraction of the securities, but these and scores of other matters proved unreliable, and it soon became noised about that

TREMENDOUS FORGERIES,

involving nearly every name on the street had been discovered; that half a dozen banks were great losers, and that KETCHUM & SON were at the bottom of the mystery.

From amid scenes of confusion and accounts grossly at variance we have gathered what seems to be a truthful statement of the case, as follows: The business proper of KETCHUM & SON was that of brokers and bankers. Three or four months ago they were the great *Bears* in railway stocks; of late they have been the great *Bulls* in gold, and to carry out their theory that gold was "a purchase," and the national and greenback currency greatly inflated, they suddenly reversed their position in the railways, first covering their previous short contracts at a very heavy loss—street rumor said at the time from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

The recent upward gold movement was of their engineering. It was made to weigh heavily upon the money market, because there was no export demand for gold, and the Custom-house demand went only partially ahead of the July interest on the public debt. But about the middle or 20th of that month the customs demand promised to accumulate gold rapidly in the Treasury, already holding about $35,000,000, and it was believed this demand would so continue through the month of August as to advance the price of gold in the open market, from the comparative scarcity of the supply outside the large sum already monopolized by this speculation. It was then that the Secretary of the Treasury determined to convert a portion of his surplus into currency at market rates, and it was then, also, that the speculators are supposed to have resolved, at any cost, to take all the gold the government would sell, and advance the price afterward. These facts have served to render the house unpopular among the supporters of the government, and have done much toward modifying the sympathy felt for them on the street.

MR. MORRIS KETCHUM, an elderly gentleman, has been out of town for some time past, and during his absence the management of affairs devolved upon EDWARD. The young man was disposed to go it alone outside of the parental house, and employed a brokerage house, Messrs. CHARLES GRAHAM & CO.—one of the best known and most highly respected firms in the business—to do his work. Through the medium of these people he has done an enormous business, millions upon millions were as nothing to him, and at first he was very successful.

For the convenience of themselves, certain brokers or dealers resolved to consider the Bank of New-York as the bank of actual deposit of gold, and an arrangement was made with the bank whereby it agreed, for the sum $1,000 from each dealer, to receive, count, guard and pay out the gold on paper known as

GOLD CHECKS,

which are in all essentials like any other, only that they are numbered, and need before they are good for payment,

1. The signature of the drawer.
2. The signature of the registrar.
3. The signature of the teller.
4. The signature of the payer.

Upon the payment of $1,000 any one has the right to deposit and check on gold, receiving from the bank a book filled with $5,000 checks, each one of which has its peculiar number. It is necessary that these facts be given that the reader may understand clearly the

HISTORY OF THE FORGED CHECKS.

Mr. EDWARD KETCHUM was in the habit of getting ordinary checks from Messrs. GRAHAM & Co., for purposes of exchange, accommodation, or whatever, and on one occasion he obtained a check for $1,000. He then made application to Mr. LEVERICH, the President of the Bank of New-York, for the opening of a gold account in the name of CHARLES GRAHAM, received the check book, paid his $1,000, and went off. Continuing his daily operations, and needing money for margins with which to carry gold, he has from time to time deposited with CHARLES GRAHAM & Co. gold checks, drawn, apparently, by well-known houses on the street, which checks were to be held as security, not presented at bank, and, of course, not detected as fraudulent. These forgeries were employed, as far as we are advised, only as margins to money loans made upon genuine gold checks. Thus, on a million of dollars of gold represented by genuine checks, and on $250,000 represented by forged checks, say about $1,450,000 in currency would be borrowed, being the market cost of the genuine million of dollars. And, in like proportion with other loans, the forgeries representing merely the margins between the amount which should have been advanced on the genuine checks and the market cost of the gold. The stipulation with the money lenders was in all cases that none of the checks should be put in circulation or in any way used, except in default of the repayment of the loan, after notice.

THE BUNGLING MANNER

in which the forgeries were done is most singular and suggestive. As shown above, four signatures are needed to the check before it is of the slightest value. The book given KETCHUM by the Bank of New-York contained five hundred blank checks, ranging from No. 58,501 to No. 59,000 inclusive, so that the possible extent of the operations is $2,500,000 with this book alone. The signatures then to these checks one would suppose would need to be either genuine or so nearly like the genuine as to pass close scrutiny.

They were neither.

The names were not spelled correctly, nor was there the least attempt to counterfeit the handwriting of the parties on whom the fraud was committed. How careful business men could permit millions of dollars to pass in and out of their hands on pieces of paper which were not only not genuine, but didn't even look like genuine checks, passes our comprehension.

The name of Mr. BUNKER, one of the most careful, exact and precise of tellers, was written R. BUNNER; the name of BROCKLEMAN, UNGER & Co., was written BOKELMAN, UNGAR & Co., and so on through the entire list. This may be susceptible of explanation, but to people who don't handle gold checks every day, it seems, to say the least, strange that such enormous stupidities, such absolute blunders, could so successfully be palmed upon shrewd, observing, money-grasping men, as are the brokers of Wall and kindred streets. Banks, too, are deceived and robbed by this same unsuccessful success. A forgery in result, but not in appearance, has mulcted the

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

to the tune of about $250,000. We learn that this bank actually accepted as valid collaterals, checks representing the amount of $255,000—checks not worth a rush. What kind of scrutiny do these bank officials subject paper to? Is it any wonder that dishonesty thrives and scoundrels grow fat, and women of easy life wax plethoric green-backularly, when bungling signatures, looking nowise like the genuine ones, are accepted as worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and millions of money can be borrowed on bits of dirty, worthless paper?

Mr. KETCHUM undoubtedly made up his mind on Monday afternoon that he had played his last card, for on Tuesday morning

NO KETCHUM COULD BE FOUND,

Although the search for him was careful and prolonged. The last seen of him was about 2:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon, when he was observed going up Wall-street toward Broadway. He had an armful of packages containing greenbacks, and carried them so carelessly and exposed that a friend whom he met said: "KETCHUM, that is a very careless way to carry so much money; I could take a package myself if I wanted to."

KETCHUM said he would take care of it, and wrapped the paper in which the packages were inclosed more tightly round the bundle.

The two parted near the corner of Broadway, and KETCHUM went into the trunk-store of Mr. CATTNACH, in the basement on the corner. He placed the money upon a desk in the coolest and most indifferent manner.

"You've got a pretty big lot of money there," said Mr. CATTNACH.

"Oh, no," said KETCHUM. "There's only $20,000. It's all in small bills."

"Well, that's not very small—that package," said Mr. CATTNACH. "Isee it's marked $10,000; and there 's another with nothing but five hundred dollar bills in it."

"I want to get a toilet bag," said KETCHUM.

He was then shown some traveling toilet bags, but he said he would purchase a plain bag instead. He finally bought a No. 4 Pelesier bag, about twenty inches in length, a foot wide, and with an expansive capacity of about a foot, and paid $16 for it. Having selected the article, he placed it on the desk beside the money packages, and, with the assistance of Mr. CATTNACH, put the money in one side of the bag, which it filled completely. There were in all about fifteen packages, and Mr. CATTNACH thinks there must have been about $60,000 worth of greenbacks in them.

After locking the bag he again looked at some toilet bags, but said, "I guess I won't get one now; I'll wait till some other time."

He then left the place, and that was the last seen of him by Mr. CATTNACH, who thought nothing strange in the circumstance, as KETCHUM was a regular customer, and had purchased bags there before in which to carry money.

Of course when it was ascertained that KETCHUM & SON stopped payment, and that young KETCHUM had absconded, the excitement grew intense. No one felt entirely sure, everybody was, in fact, very uncertain as to the genuineness of his own checks. There were then three points of interest, and to each and all every body went. They were the Bank of New-York, on which the checks were drawn, the office of KETCHUM & SON, whence they were presumed to have been issued, and the office of CHAS. GRAHAM & Co., the brokers, who had transacted all of KETCHUM's business.

AT THE BANKS

we, in common with other interested parties, found Mr. LEVERICH, the President, and from him we learned the following facts: "Mr. EDWARD KETCHUM was introduced here to Mr. —— last June, when he made a written application in behalf of Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM to open an account. We gave him a gold check book, which contained five hundred checks running up from No. 58,501. These checks need the four signatures of depositor, register, teller and indorser, before they can be of any service. They are numbered and checked so there can be no possibility of fraud here. Mr. KETCHUM handed us a check for $1,000 drawn by Mr. GRAHAM, but since the book was taken Mr. GRAHAM has neither made a deposit nor drawn a check, although he paid $1,000 for that privilege. On Monday I heard that there were forged checks out. I looked for them, and found three, one signed BROCKLEMAN, UNGER & Co., and two signed HALLGRETEN & HERZFIELD; after I went out of town at 5 o'clock, twelve others turned up, each for $5,000. It is a singular fact that none of these checks, and there is no telling how many of them are out, as the book cannot be found, have been presented either for deposit or payment. It is more than probable that the forged checks were used simply as margins, and that the proceeds of the securities which he is said to have taken from the house, were used to take up the checks when the margin was exhausted."

Mr. LEVERICH, to whom we are under obligations for courteous attention, states that the average amount of gold held by the bank is $8,000,000. He showed us the fire-proof, burglar-defying vault, which encases a series of safes containing millions of golden dollars, and endeavored unsuccessfully by the sight to impress us with the idea of the importance of money.

We called also upon

MR. MORRIS KETCHUM,

feeling that he was entitled to a hearing before the public. Of course, now that he is down, all the people will vail their faces and about aloud: "We knew it would be so;" but that's only habit, a cheerful custom which obtains among respectable people, and is by no means reliable in all cases. We found Mr. KETCHUM at his office, in company with a number of friends. He is a short, stout man, with silvery hair, a quick, keen eye, thin lips, and what would be termed a "smart" face. He said that he had no desire at present to make any formal public statement, although he might conclude to do so. Said he: "My son EDWARD has committed a great crime. He has taken from me between

TWO AND THREE MILLIONS

in securities—the assets of the house—besides, I fear, doing other wrongs of great magnitude in connection with the gold checks. The house cannot go on, of course. I stopped payment this morning, partially that I might understand our condition and know exactly where we stand; but I don't see how we can go on. Our remittances this morning were very heavy, and were all deposited to the credit of our customers. I have no idea where my son has gone. What could have tempted him to do this thing I cannot say. He had everything which could make his life pleasant; and his position here was pecuniarily such as must have satisfied him. He was at my house on Sunday night, since when I have not seen him."

There is much sympathy felt and expressed for

MR. CHARLES GRAHAM,

the broker who by the rascality of his customer and the faithlessness of his friend has been brought to the verge of ruin, compelled to break up his business and acknowledge himself unable to pay his liabilities. Mr. GRAHAM is spoken of by all parties as a man of irreproachable character. As a broker he has for thirty years sustained an unblemished reputation, and this loss coming as it does upon his maturer life is relieved of its crushing sorrow only by the kind expressions of regard and esteem which greet him at every hand.

Through Mr. GRAHAM, EDWARD KETCHUM transacted his business, although it is due to Mr. GRAHAM to state that these checks seem to have been used mainly during his absence while the junior partner was in charge, a partner who has evinced his entire innocence in the matter by taking in on Monday $285,000 of these forged checks. From Mr. GRAHAM, who naturally was averse to saying much, we gathered the following facts:

"I was Mr. KETCHUM's broker. He was a very heavy operator; some time ago he made a great deal of money, but lately he lost. When I was home I frequently checked by my advice his operations, and quite likely had I been here, I being older, would have cautioned him about getting in so deep. The check-book was kept here, but it was entirely in his charge. We had nothing to do with it. Having perfect confidence in him we did not scrutinize the checks as closely as we should. We took it for granted that he was all right, and so were his checks. We always took the number of the check, the signature, &c., so that in case of wrong they could be traced, but we never looked carefully at the signatures, supposing, of course, that they were correct. The checks were used to carry gold. The Banks prefer that it shouldn't be known how much they lose, and other parties are interested in keeping the matter quiet. I have been compelled to stop payment. I was out of town when this occurred; my partner telegraphed for me to come down at once. I did so, suspended, made an assignment to DAVID GROESBECK. I have no idea where KETCHUM has gone, nor what is the amount of his forgery."

THE FOURTH NATIONAL

Bank, whose name has been bandied about much in this connection, sends the following

CARD TO THE PUBLIC:

The suspension of the house of KETCHUM, SON & Co., the senior partner of which was formerly President of this bank, has given rise to a report that the bank will be a heavy loser by that house.

It affords the undersigned pleasure to assure the friends of the bank and the public that KETCHUM, SON & Co. are not now, and never have been in any way indebted to the bank.

The only possible loss the bank can suffer is on $250,000 of gold certificates, which are supposed to be forged, and which the bank holds as collateral security on loans made to other parties.

The condition of the bank is perfectly sound, and its capital unimpaired. Its earnings for the last six months largely exceed the amount of forged certificates held by it. P. C. CALHOUN, President.

EDWARD KETCHUM

is a young man, not more than twenty-four or five, married, and quite popular. In person he was short and stout, quick and smart. He was well known on the street, and very generally a favorite. Bitten by the love of lucre, he indulged in speculation until irretrievable ruin overtook him, and leaving wife and home behind, rushed forth upon his fate.

The detectives are after him, and it is but a question of time as to his discovery, capture and return.

A Card.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Various rumors are in circulation in regard to losses sustained by different parties on account of the recently developed forged checks, and among others the name of this bank is mentioned. I would state, for the information of the public, that this bank holds $335,000 of these said to be forged checks, as collateral security for loans, which amount, should it prove an entire loss, is nearly covered by the present surplus and earnings. JAMES BUELL, President.

Death of a Telegrapher.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

Mr. JAMES F. MATTINGLY, for the last sixteen years manager of the American Telegraph office in this city, died last night of consumption. He was highly respected by our citizens, and greatly beloved by his associates. His death will leave a void in the telegraphic fraternity that cannot easily be filled, while his loss to the American Telegraph Company, whose interests he had ever at heart, is almost irreparable.

Admiral Farragut at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 15.

Admiral FARRAGUT's reception was attended by a large crowd of citizens. At 12:30 he sailed for Portsmouth in the *Agamenticus*.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Passenger Car on the Housatonic Railroad Run Into by a Locomotive.

The Boiler Bursts Among the Passengers.

SEVEN PERSONS INSTANTLY KILLED.

A Large Number Fatally Wounded and Scalded.

Fearful Scenes at the Place of the Accident.

The Disaster Caused by Gross Carelessness.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

A frightful railroad disaster occurred this morning on the Housatonic River Railroad.

The morning freight train going up the Housatonic Railroad became disabled several miles above Bridgeport, and the 10:30 train following found it on the track, and hitched on and backed toward Bridgeport with it.

A new engine was out on trial on the track, and coming up about three miles above Bridgeport, ran into the rear of the passenger train.

The locomotive struck the hind car and split it in two, passing directly through, and the boiler burst just as it reached the second car from the rear, making awful havoc.

Seven were killed outright, and eleven were terribly mangled and scalded. President CHARLES HUNT, of the Housatonic Road, was on board. Everything is being done for the relief of the passengers.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Aug. 15,

An extra freight train was sent up the Housatonic Road this forenoon. By an accident to the cylinder of the engine the freight train stopped on the track, near the paper-mill at Trumbull, about three miles from this city. A flag was sent back on the track by the conductor of the freight train to warn the passenger train of the danger. When the latter train came up, it hitched on to the freight train, and was slowly drawing it back to Bridgeport, at the rate of about eight miles an hour. When near the Pequonock Mills the train was met by a new locomotive coming up the track on a trial. At a curve on the road the new engine came suddenly in collision with the train backing down.

Several of the cars were entirely demolished, the engine going literally through the rear passenger car. Six persons, three of them ladies, were instantly killed, twenty more were severely wounded, and several more slightly wounded. Very many were scalded by the steam issuing from the locomotive boiler.

Mrs. E. O. Wakeman, of Westport, who was recently married, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Lamberton, of New-York, daughter of Robert Spencer, Esq., of that city, were instantly killed; also Miss D. A. Smith, whose residence is unknown; a man named Crofut, Thomas O'Brien, a boy six years old, and another boy of the same age, (names unknown,) Mrs. Thomas Thorne of New-York, Mrs. Cahill and an old lady, have since died.

Miss Thorn and Miss Cabell were scalded. Miss Cabell has since died.

Charles Davidson, of Milford, was scalded, bruised in the head, left arm and leg.

Miss Eliza L. Tucker, of No. 128 West Twenty-third-street, New-York, was slightly bruised.

Mrs. Richard Marshall, of Bridgeport, was severely scalded.

Mrs. H. B. Taylor, of Bridgeport, was scalded and otherwise injured.

George W. Mansfield, of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and a native of Falls Village, was badly scalded and is unable to answer questions. He had his discharge and $280 in money in his pocket.

S. B. Denning, of No. 44 Morton-street, New-York, had his hands and feet scalded and his face badly cut.

Juliet Hurlburt, of Milton, Conn., had her head badly bruised and is injured internally.

Mrs. John H. Hurlburt, of Norwalk, was badly scalded.

Mrs. Eagan, an elderly lady, of Newtown, was badly scalded, and had one leg broken.

Timothy Farrell, of Hawleyville, Conn., had his foot badly crushed.

Maria Prouty, of Twenty-seventh-street, New-York, had a leg broken. She lives with a Mrs. Dunn, in New-York, and is a servant girl.

James Ward, brakeman, had his face badly cut, and is hurt inwardly.

Mr. Larned, of Philadelphia, was bruised and scalded.

Mrs. Mallory, of Bridgeport was slightly bruised.

Mr. C. Pattison, express agent, was slightly bruised.

Mr. Charles Hunt, the President of the road, happened to be on the train, and though he was considerably cut and bruised about the feet, yet, regardless of his own injuries, he was indefatigable in his exertions to assist the wounded.

Capt. Plum was somewhat bruised, but went to Bridgeport, and immediately returned with a special train attended by Drs. Nash, Bennette, Hubbard, Norton and Burnett, all of whom at once gave their united energies to alleviate the distressed.

The citizens of Bridgeport and the people residing near the scene of the catastrophe were promptly in attendance to relieve the wounded in every way which sympathy and kindness could suggest. The valuables and mementoes of the persons killed were taken possession of by Hon. CLAFF SPOONER, of this city.

Another Account—Horrible Scenes at the Place of Accident.

From the Bridgeport Farmer.

A terrible and fatal accident took place, about 11 o'clock this morning, on the Housatonic Railroad, three miles and a half from the depot in this city, by which a number of lives were lost, and a large number of persons injured—some fatally, others slightly. Early this morning an extra train going up started on its trip about 8 o'clock. When near Trumbull the engine broke down, and as the passenger train which leaves this city at 10.30 A. M. came up, the engine was hitched on to the rear of the freight train, and both trains were backing down to this city, there being no turnout short of the depot. When about midway between the paper-mill and the Pequonnock Mills, with no precautions taken to prevent such an accident, no flag or signal out, and no man in advance of the backing train, the rear car was run into by a single engine, the "Fairfield," proceeding north at a high rate of speed, on a sort of trial trip. The engine cut straight into the car, tearing and rending all before it, and stopping almost at the extreme forward part of it. One man, name unknown, was impaled through the bowels on some portion of the machinery, and wedged so tightly in his horrible situation on the hot engine as to render it impossible to remove him. Of course he was dead. The escaping steam scalded a number of the wounded passengers horribly. One man, three women, a boy and a girl, were dead at 12 o'clock, when our reporter visited the scene, and there were three women who could not live, so badly were they injured.

The scene at the place of slaughter is described as horrible. The car and engine were a complete wreck, from which the wounded and dying were taken in a helpless condition. The only house near by was a small one belonging to a German. The wounded who could help themselves or be helped were taken to the shade of the woods close at hand.

At about noon a wrecking train was dispatched to the scene of accident, conveying Drs. HUBBDAR, BENNETT, NASH and BURNETT, to attend to the injured.

We hope there will be a rigid examination into the causes of this *murder*, for it is nothing else, and on the heads of some person or persons rests the responsibility of this fearful crime. "*Nobody to blame*" will not answer now. The accident is the result of criminal and culpable carelessness.

RESTORATION.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Views of Hon. J. A. Gilmer—He is in Favor of the Federal State Government.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 3, 1865.

Hon. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Old party associations and sympathies suggest this note. The impression seems to prevail in the public mind that you are ill-disposed toward the National and State Governments. Remembering your past conduct as a public man—the intense love which you formerly bore to the Union of the States—the denunciations and persecutions which you patiently endured for your gallant defence of the same, in the national councils, when the voice of almost every other of its champions from the South had been hushed, I have hesitated to believe that this impression could be justified by anything you might have said or done.

I trust that my impression is correct, and that of the public wrong, and desire to know from yourself. For the gratification of your many friends in this State, I desire permission to publish your reply.

With sentiments of high regard, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. H. BAGLEY.

MR. GILMER'S LETTER.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 8, 1865.

Wm. H. Bagley, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 3d would have been answered sooner but for a short absence from home. The impression that I am ill disposed to the National and State Governments, which you say prevails in the public mind, is certainly erroneous, and without the least foundation. An honest reference to, and review of my political life, will satisfy all fair-minded men of the fallacy of this impression. Until after actual hostilities between the two sections commenced, I continued to address the people in favor of the Union, and for adjustment and peace. Had as many champions all over the South *then* appeared, and as boldly fought with me, in the same ring, we would have had no war.

During the four years that I was in Congress, the country's history will attest my anxiety and exertions to calm the public mind, and to avoid the rupture which has proved so disastrous to the South. In my speech in the House of Representatives on the 26th of January, 1861, after addressing myself as best I could to the various issues that were then most fearfully threatening the peace, prosperity and happiness of the whole country, and more especially, as I believed, my own section, I concluded as follows, to wit:

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I have presented these considerations, hoping thereby to get us in proper frame of mind and disposition to work for the peace of this country, because I desire to do my duty, and my whole duty, while I am in the Union; and if I am forced to go out of it I may be also enabled to do my duty then. I tell gentlemen that if, in spite of all the efforts of wise and good men, the State from which I come decides to dissolve her connection with this government, my destinies are, and will be, with her. I know that when that event occurs peace cannot long continue. A war, a terrible war will ensue. Whenever the people of the North and South have once appealed to the God of battles, for which I look with most fearful apprehension, a civil war will follow that will end only in the destruction of all the great interests of all sections of the country. Whenever that event comes, I know my duty; and whether I have the nerve to be there myself or not, I know that such will be my duty, and that it will also be my duty to devote to the service my means, myself and my children. Whenever that struggle comes you will find, North and South, that the men who have sought most to preserve the Union, who have been the last to give it up, will be the first men to be found in the rank and file on both sides the bloody contest, their means most liberally and freely devoted to helping and maintaining the great, terrific and bloody struggle, and they will enter it on either side for victory or death; and if they fail in their efforts for the first, they will be found with their back to the field and their feet to the foe.

I want gentlemen North and South to mark my words: when these things come, when this bloody strife ensues, as it certainly will unless this spirit of disunion can be checked; when, mark you, this country shall be laid waste; when all our channels and communications of trade shall be broken up; when the shipping in our ports shall be destroyed; when our institutions of learning and religion shall wither away or be torn down; when your cities shall be given up for plunder and for slaughter; when your sons and my sons, your neighbors and my neighbors, shall be carried from this bloody field of strife; and our mothers, our sisters, our wives and our daughters, shall assemble around us, and, with weeping eyes and aching hearts, say: 'Could not you have done something, could not you have said something, that would have averted this dreadful calamity?' I want to feel in my conscience and in my soul that I have done my duty. [Suppressed applause.] I want you, fellow men of the North, to be able to say that, upon a mere abstraction, that upon a question of no practical importance, you have not held out and refused to yield for the sake of giving peace to the country? I ask you, again, if you cannot give up this mere abstraction? For, with all due respect, I can never envy the feelings of the man, North or South, who, when that day of butchery and destruction shall come, will feel in his heart that he stood out on a mere point of etiquette; that if he had yielded a matter of no practical importance to him, or his constituents, all trouble could have been avoided. I ask gentlemen, North and South, if they will not unite in settling these abstract questions, and give peace to the country?"

For the exertions which I made in Congress for peace, for the Union, for the constitution, and for the enforcement of the laws, as you truly say, was not only denounced and persecuted with unusual bitterness, but in social intercourse was slighted and regarded as a sympathizer with abolitionists and a traitor to the South. But few then displayed courage or zeal for me or peace.

All this I endured, as you say, patiently, because in my conscience I felt satisfied that I was struggling for the very best interests of all the States, and especially for the Southern States, where I was most reviled and abused.

Before leaving Washington in March, 1861, it is well known by many that I appealed in private to President LINCOLN to use his very best exertions and all the powers of his office to avoid bloodshed, to give time for reflection, and to await the results of the sober second thought of the people, then excited and maddened; I urged him, that, if compelled to take action to maintain and execute the laws, he would not proceed further than by the use of our navy to blockade completely all the ports of the seceded States, from Charleston to Galveston inclusive. This advice Mr. LINCOLN received so kindly that I did hope he would have pursued it, and try whether the seceded States on reflection, and when for a season left to themselves, would not call conventions and return again to the Union. I represented to him that this course would give further time to review the conduct of the precipitators, and adjust and compromise the causes of difference. This advice I know was respected by many of Mr. LINCOLN's political friends, and by them declared judicious. Although differing with the President, I knew I had his confidence, because he tendered to me a seat in his Cabinet. And when I left Washington, on the 5th of March, 1861, I still had hope for peace and the Union, and so I declared in many addresses to the people in my own section on my return home. I felt satisfied that if hostilities could be suspended for a reasonable period, no other State would secede, and many, if not all, that had seceded, would return. But strenuous efforts were made to defeat the policy which I was endeavoring to set on foot. War was precipitated and blood shed at Charleston. The whole South and the whole North were thrown into a blaze, the result of which all now know, and which the South now so severely feels.

The Legislature instantly called her convention, and also passed an act as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That treason shall consist only in levying war against the State, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, or in establishing, without the authority of the General Assembly, any government within its limits, separate from the existing government, or in holding or executing in such usurped government any office, or professing allegiance or fidelity thereto, or assisting the execution of the laws, under color of authority from such usurped government; and such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in open court, shall be punished with death." (Ratified 11th day of May, 1861.)

Death was enacted for all the advocates of the Union in North Carolina after that date. The people of all the counties in the State elected their delegates to the convention, by whose unanimous vote the State was declared out of the Union, but this not until all her surrounding States had gone.

All this having occurred, I conceived it a duty to yield to and obey the laws of my own Legislature. But not simply for this, or the idea that I should be for my country, right or wrong; nor to avoid the criticism, if the South was conquered, that it would have been otherwise if I had done my duty; not for the purpose of escaping trial and death, but because I did verily believe that if the Southern States—although they had been led to act so rashly and so unwisely—were conquered, ruin to them would be the result. This I said in many conversations and in some speeches, and urged the people to stand together until terms of peace could be agreed on, honorable to them, and by which they could live; and notwithstanding the errors and blunders of the Executive, to stand united until reasonable and safe terms of peace could be agreed on, for which no one was continually and constantly more anxious than myself.

Under the hope that something would turn up by which I might in my position be able to aid in securing a peace, I became a candidate and accepted my election to the last Confederate Congress. My colleagues will attest to the exertions which I made, whilst for a brief period in this Congress at Richmond, to prevail on the President to consent to the sending of commissioners to try the efficacy of negotiation. The journal shows the proposition which I thought ought to be made to the Government of the United States, to begin, at least, the subject of negotiation for peace. A full detail of my labors, whilst in Richmond, in this direction, (too long to go into this letter,) would remove from the minds of all such impressions as you mention. And it is known to all how I fell in the respect and confidence of the friends of the President, when I voted against laying on the table Gov. FOOTE's resolutions, proposing to refer to a committee to inquire whether Congress could not do something to secure peace on fair and honorable terms.

I was always for any proposition that seemed to me likely to secure negotiation, always preferring that proposition which promised most for success, and which would avoid angry disputations and wranglings among our own people, under the belief that a united and brave people, even in negotiation, would be more respected, and stand the better chance.

In and out of Congress I opposed all the measures of the administration which I considered rash, oppressive, or calculated unnecessarily to create dissatisfaction and division among the people; among these I reckon the attempt to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Those who served with me will attest with what success.

I held no place or position in the army. The only aid which I gave in the contest, other than that which I have stated, consisted in my labors to put down all oppression, to secure justice and fair play to all, to relieve the needy and distressed, to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked, to remove the sufferings and wrongs of all in my power, to smooth and soothe the many asperities and lacerations of the war, and to advise against all cruelties and acts of rashness.

I first argued and remonstrated against the war, and endeavored to avert the consequences, and the only regret I have in this, is that *so* very few came *then* to my aid, (*in season*,) either in Congress or out of it. When the country was precipitated and fully committed to the war I ventured to advise and say what I conceived would be the consequences if conquest ensued. For this war, before God and my country, in my conscience and in my soul, I feel guiltless.

This brings me to the point in which you desire more particularly to hear me. I am for peace and order—I am for the Federal Government and for the State Government, and am for getting the same into operation as speedily as the same can be safely and prudently done, and on the terms proposed. We are powerless. We are in a state of submission. I have yielded (and in a manner satisfactory to my slaves, and to the government, I trust) to the emancipation required. True, I should have preferred other terms. But to talk of these now is useless and out of place, and in my opinion it is unwise to think of or suggest any further resistance—I am opposed to all further rebellion. Let us strive, by willing and ready submission, to secure amnesty and a modification of the confiscation and other laws. Let us keep the peace, and infuse brotherly kindness among ourselves, and banish forever all heart-burnings growing out of past differences of opinion. Let all these be buried in the past. We should honestly unite in putting the management of our affairs into the hands of our wisest and best men, and ask the blessing of Providence on their deliberations and labors. Let our united exertions be directed to the elevation of the material, social and moral condition of the State, rather than wrangle about petty differences; and in due season, with God's blessing, all will be well with us again. Let us be honest ourselves, secure industry and fair dealing among and with all, white and black, and get back to the good old times, when the farmer's grain was safe in his pen or his crib without the aid of locks or bolts, and his stock safe in his pasture—when all could lie down at night and soundly repose, under full confidence that they would rise in the morning and find nothing disturbed. Let us have charity for each other, and love our neighbors as ourselves. Give proper care and attention to moral and religious culture—give no ear to useless disputations—give every man his own and do hurt to no one, and I feel confident that in a few years we shall have a State improved, rather than ruined or injured. I am a friend to the State Government and of the Federal Government, and shall sustain President JOHNSON in his efforts to bring peace and order out of confusion and war. His efforts in his last Congress in which we served together, and more especially his speech of the 5th and 6th of February, A. D., 1861, of which I distributed many thousands, show that he loved his country and his whole country.

Yours truly, JOHN A. GILMER.

Fayetteville Garrisoned.

Of the present condition of Fayetteville, and how the people of that town brought it on themselves, the Wilmington *Herald* of the 8th says:

"A short time ago, on the pledge of prominent citizens that the authority of the United States should be respected, its laws obeyed and the proclamations of the President be considered as law until otherwise legally determined, the national troops were withdrawn from our neighboring town of Fayetteville, and the place surrendered to the control of the civil government appointed by Provisional Governor HOLDEN. We have no authentic information of the conduct of the people of that town under this pledge, but if we may infer what it has been from the time of the infantile newspaper printed there, it was anything but creditable. The people were advised by that newspaper to go to the State Convention with no purpose of carrying out the policy of the government. The delegates elected to that convention were urged to leave the slavery question untouched. Sectional animosities were sought to be revived and the people counseled to prevent immigration and the full development of the State. The officers of the national army were sneeringly called "elevated hod-carriers," and the former soldiers of the rebel army put in contrast with them as "true Southern gentlemen." The result of all this was of speedy development. A day or two since Gen. AMES, commanding this district, marched a regiment of colored troops to that town, and hereafter, until the people of Fayetteville have learned that the United States will assert its authority everywhere in these States, they must submit themselves to the rule of the "elevated hod-carriers" and "our former slaves."

We refer thus at length to these cases—and these are merely samples of many that might be cited—not to dictate, censure, praise, blame or excuse, but simply to spread the lesson they teach before the people. It is folly to kick against the pricks. Every act of resistance; every indication of hostility; every manifestation of a want of respect for the authority of the United States Government, will surely react against the actor. It has cost the United States three thousand millions of dollars and a quarter of a million of valuable lives to reclaim these Southern States from the possession of its enemies. This immense cost has enhanced the value of the prize. No power on earth can now compel a separation of these States. The General Government will hold the reclaimed States at any and every sacrifice. This is an established fact, beyond all dispute."

VIRGINIA.

Sale of Government Animals Stopped.

From the Richmond Republic, Aug. 14.

The average price of government animals sold in Richmond up to this time having been found to be considerably less than that obtained for animals of similar quality in the Northern cities, the Quartermaster-General has ordered the discontinuance of the sales here. This order was received here on last Thursday by Col. WILLIAM L. JAMES, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Virginia, who immediately stopped the sales then about to take place.

At the more recent sales here animals have been bringing much better prices than heretofore, from the fact that citizens from remote parts of the State had found it to their interest to attend. On the last day of sale the purchases by parties from a distance had been quite heavy.

Our State has been stripped by the requirements and ravages of war of almost all of its draught animals, and it has been the hope of our farmers to refurnish themselves at government sales. Should these sales be permanently discontinued, the result will be calamitous. The area of land to be seeded in wheat and oats this Fall depends upon the supply of horses and mules that can be put to work in the country during the next two months. Should the government carry its animals north for sale, the poorer class of our farmers, who are the majority, being unable to afford the additional expense that would necessarily be incurred by attending distant sales and bringing animals back from distant points, will have no source from which they can supply themselves, and a serious injury will be inflicted upon the agricultural prosperity of the State. We understand that Col. JAMES has represented this view of the subject to the Quartermaster-General,, and suggested the further sales of animals in this State upon the grounds of political economy.

We would suggest that, the wheat crop and all the tobacco now in the country being on its way to market, the farmers and planters will shortly, for the first time since the war, be in funds and in a condition to purchase animals; and we feel assured from the fact, that at the next sales, should the government determine to authorize their continuance, animals will bring better prices in proportion to their actual value than ever before. Up to this time, farmers and planters have had no money except small sums of specie, which some few of them succeeded in hoarding during the war, or even more insignificant amounts, which they have been able to borrow since. The money they are receiving, or are about to receive, for their wheat and tobacco, will all be expended in rehabilitating their farms, and the most important and indispensable articles are horses and mules. We hope the government will see proper to recommence the sales here and continue them during the next two months at least.

Military Matters in Virginia.

From the Richmond Republic, Aug. 14.

Maj.-Gen. ALFRED HOWE TERRY, commanding the Department of Virginia, has received his promotion from the War Department as a Major-General in the regular army of the United States by brevet. This promotion, while most flattering to the recipient, is universally acknowledged to be highly deserved.

Gen. GEORGE B. DANDY, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade in Maj.-Gen. R. S. FOSTER's division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, has been breveted by the President respectively, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the regular army of the United States, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Maj.-Gen. J. W. TURNER, who holds the rank of Captain and Commissary of Subsistence in the regular service, has received the same series of brevets for the same reasons. Such a series of brevets, being rare in the service, are complimentary in no ordinary degree.

Maj.-Gen. R. S. FOSTER is about to retire from the service. He will return to Indiana, his native State.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN GIBBON, of the late Twenty-fourth Corps, is to be assigned to the command of Petersburgh, under Gen. TERRY, in place of Maj.-Gen. HARTSUFF, who, under the late order of the War Department is unassigned, and therefore returns to his rank in the regular army.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. POTTER, Gen. MCKENZIE, (cavalry,) Gen. THOMAS O. OSBORNE, Gens. T. M. HARRIS and B. C. LUDLOW, will be relieved from duty in this department within the next few days, and directed to report from their various homes to the Adjutant-General, at Washington. This prefigures the final retirement of these officers from the service.

Gen. R. E. Lee.

From the Richmond Republic, Aug. 14.

We have already announced that Gen. R. E. LEE had been offered the Presidency of Washington College, Lexington, Va. Judge JOHN BROCKENBOROUGH, one of the Visitors of the college, was sent to inform him of his election, and at our latest advices from Lexington had not returned. It is, therefore, not known whether Gen. LEE will accept the position; but in the absence of positive information on the subject, we are inclined to think that he will not. He has recently expressed the intention of leasing a grazing farm in Albemarle, and residing upon it with his family. During the past week, he and Mrs. LEE have been on a visit to Bremo, the plantation of Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, fifteen or twenty miles above Cartersville, and was met there by Judge BROCKENBOROUGH.

Washington College is, next to William and Mary, the oldest institution of learning in Virginia, and is the Alma Mater of some of the most prominent citizens of the State. It before the war, stood next to the University in the high qualification exacted from applicants for its degrees. It was originally an academy; was liberally endowed by Gen. WASHINGTON during his lifetime, and was shortly after chartered as a college. In 1828 it was further endowed with $100,000 by Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, a wealthy James River planter. Unless its funds were lost by bad investments during the war, the college should now be in a flourishing financial condition.

Pardons.

From the Richmond Republic, Aug. 14.

The applications of many citizens of Richmond have been approved by the Attorney-General, but the instances in which the pardons have been actually signed and delivered are rare. We know of but three well-authenticated cases. There are some noisy politicians who go about bragging that they have their pardons "in their pockets," but implicit credence is not given to their statements.

Fashions for August.

From Le Follet.

We have at last the satisfaction of informing our readers that the eccentric costumes lately so much in vogue are rapidly disappearing, to be replaced by elegant and lady-like toilettes. For the past few weeks it has been the fashion to wear the most peculiar materials, made in the most remarkable manner—anything so as to attract attention, no matter how incongruous the articles forming the toilette. So many ladies adopted this manner of dressing that we began to despair of their ever returning to anything approaching good taste.

The fashion of making promenade toilettes with the skirts fastened up over very short petticoats is now totally discarded; they are still worn looped up, certainly, but fastened in such a manner as to admit of being lowered if required. Walking dresses are only so made when intended for morning wear, and then the petticoats over which they are festooned are only a few inches from the ground.

For toilette de visite, the dresses are never worn thus shortened, as the style of having one skirt looped over another must not be confounded with the dress looped over petticoat; as when the dress is made in the manner we have just described, the underskirt is cut quite to the full length, and forms a train on the back.

Morning toilettes are generally made on suits—that is, dress, paletot, and petticoat of the same; the three being, of course, trimmed to correspond with the skirt. A body of foulard, alpaca, or muslin is generally worn under the paletot. Nevertheless, there always is a body of the same material, in case of the paletot being required without sleeves. These paletots are generally made with the sleeves arranged so as to hook on to the armhole, the fastening being concealed by an epaulette, in case of the white body being desired underneath; as the different sleeve showing through the armhole of the cloak is only considered suitable for very young girls.

Morning dresses are made in any light material, such as mohair, poil de chevre, percale, alpaca, and foulard. The last-mentioned material is still in great request for toilettes of all kinds, as there are so many different patterns and qualities that it can be adapted for any style or make. When made in the materials we have mentioned, the cloak is of the paletot form, half-fitting or quite tight, and is worn quite short, and generally accompanied by a hood.

Muslin dresses are made with either a scarf or shawl, the half-fitting jacket seldom looking well in such light materials, without it is lined with silk, as is generally the case with white muslins. In another portion of this article we shall describe the makes and trimmings of a few of these dresses.

For more dressy toilettes, the lightest materials possible are selected—very fine Indian muslin, Chambery gauze, tulle de soie, very fine poil de chevre, and light foulards. These dresses are generally worn over colored slips, of either tarlatine or silk, according to the taste and age of the wearer. When the underskirt is of silk the upper one is mostly looped up on each side of the front breadth, so as to show the silk slip. Thicker materials, such as silks, are generally made either with two skirts or in a style giving the same appearance; for instance, the front breadth trimmed with one flounce or more, and another trimming down each side, which gives the rest of the skirt the appearance of a tunic.

Skirts are made very full and very long, and the crinolines as large as ever. Some few ladies have discontinued them, but there does not seem the least symptom of their general decrease, excepting for balls and evening concerts. On these occasions they are small below the waist, and so very flexible that the least pressure will compress them; so that they have none of the unpleasantness and inconvenience of the more comman makes.

Many bodies of dresses are made with a basque either round the waist or merely at the back, and with the skirt separate, so that it can be worn over the basque, with a band, and thus form two distinct styles of basque.

Loose bodies, of a different material from the skirts, are very much worn, and are made of foulard, alpaca, Llama and muslin. The foulard or figured alpaca, of the same color as the skirt, and trimmed with colored buttons and very narrow velvets, is remarkably pretty. Some of these are made with several loops of velvet fastened on the epaulette and hanging as low as the elbow. These bodies are made either slightly fulled in at the waist, both back and front, by a coulisse and cords, or tucked and stitched with some color. Some have flat tucks both back and front; others merely in front, and drawn in at the waist behind.

The more dressy corsages of muslin are made in a variety of elegant styles, with lace or insertion. Many of them are trimmed with loops of insertion down the front and round the arm-holes. A colored velvet or ribbon is passed through these loops, and a band or sash with long, broad ends accompanies the body. The sleeves are either of the form called "bishop," and set into an embroidered poignet, or puffed all the way down. Some are made of the coat-sleeve shape and trimmed round the wrist.

We have seen several corselets made of fine linen and trimmed either with braid or crossway pieces of colored linen, double stitched on. Now that almost every household possesses a sewing-machine, these trimmings are very easily and quickly made.

The narrow crossway bands of colored washing linen, or fine gingham, are also much used for trimming on white petticoats. We have seen one with two narrow fluted flounces, edged with a pink band. Above them were seven very narrow tucks, and crossway bands of pink gingham, stitched on in the form of diamonds, at equal distances on the tucks. These petticoats, trimmed with black in this way, are more useful and economical, as they can be worn with any colored dresses.

When worn with transparent dresses the petticoats are made with fluted flounces, headed with lace insertions, under which a colored ribbon to match the dress is passed.

For morning wear the striped materials are the most fashionable. Those intended to wash have trimmings that can be easily removed and replaced. We have seen several trimmed in different designs with black velvet with a white edge; in the centre are sewn white pearl buttons. We noticed one petticoat of maize, with white and black stripes, bound with black, without any flounce. Falling over the hem was a band of black and white velvet about an inch and a half wide, from which hung loops of narrow black and white velvet, and from them grelot hanging buttons, alternately black and white. Above the band of velvet was a very handsome Persian cachemire trimming.

Blue is a very fashionable color, though only suited to delicate complexions and fair hair. We see many blondes dressed in blue literally from head to foot, the very gloves being blue; but this has rather a heavy effect. When the gloves are a pretty grey or stone color, the ensemble is much more elegant.

For ladies with dark hair, maize is a very fashionable and becoming color. Our dark haired elegantes (among whom are included many of the most distinguée) are wearing straw hats of the brigand Diana shape, edged with black velvet, and trimmed with maize and black feathers or flowers. One that especially attracted our attention had rather a high crown; and the borders, slightly pointed both back and front, were bound with black velvet; a plain tulle scarf was tied loosely round, the ends drooping behind. In the front was a bunch of yellow tea roses and small black grapes with frosted leaves. The scarf was placed over some of these flowers and under others. With this hat was a drab vail, spotted and trimmed with straw.

The Fanchon and Dutais bonnets are still the favorites. Some of the Empire bonnets, with the high crown and stiff curtain, seem to have been invented as a warning to show how ugly things can be made if carried to excess; when of a moderate shape, they are rather pretty. Certainly the chignon, being worn so much higher than formerly, requires a peculiar shaped bonnet; but many of the Fanchon shape are made so as to accommodate the fashion.

As to the different ways of dressing the hair, it is impossible to describe a hundredth part of their number; we can only refer our readers to the fashionable coiffures and the fashion-plates.

The parasols are more elegant than ever, the handles being very richly ornamented, and the body made of either silk or satin, richly bound, or covered with lace.

White is very much in favor for toilettes of all kinds. The white alpaca dresses and cloaks, so much in vogue a month ago, have become quite common at all places of fashionable resort, and have therefore been discarded by those ladies who do not care to continue a style after it has been adopted by the masses. White foulards, with colored flounces or patterns, and white muslins richly embroidered, or trimmed over colored slips, are substituted for alpaca.

The foulards with colored patterns make very elegant dresses when trimmed with colored ruches, or bands of Cluny lace, over ribbon. For ladies of a more advanced age, they are made with silk or chenille fringes, and tassels of passementarie. The silk girdle cords make a very pretty and simple trimming for a young lady's dress.

For out-door coverings, the Yak lace half shawl or burnous is very fashionable. The silk grenadine circular is also pretty, though of course not so dressy. The black silk mantles, worn with dresses that have not mantles of the same, are nearly tight-fitting, short, and magnificently trimmed with passementerie and guipure. The fashion of fastening the sash outside is certainly worn, but it is very ugly, and has an untidy appearance. The little, double-breasted, loose jacket, cut up at the sides to the waist, and fastened with large buttons, is very distinguée and well worn.

From the many models submitted to our inspection we have selected the following toilettes as most likely to meet with the approbation of our readers:

Toilette de ville of white and maize striped foulard; the skirt scalloped, with box-pleated flounce under the scallops. A ruche of maize silk on the scallops. Small Figaro jacket without sleeves. Round the jacket and arm-holes, a thick crimped Thibet fringe. Under this veste is a white foulard tight-fitting body, embroidered down the front and sleeves with wheat-ears in gold silk. Black velvet sash, with long broad ends falling behind, and embroidered like the body. Black lace rotonde. Diana hat, with gold wheat-ears and black feathers.

White Indian muslin, with double skirt, the under one trimmed with eight rows of insertion, lined with mauve. Over this skirt is another, cut in pointed scallops, and trimmed round with lace. In each scallop are five straps of insertion; and at the upper point a bunch of flowers embroidered. Veste russe of muslin and insertion. Open jacket, with coat basque and long sleeves trimmed to match the skirt. Mauve sash tied at the side. Circular of white muslin, trimmed with lace and insertions. White rice straw bonnet, with mauve feathers and tulle strings. Mauve parasol, covered with white lace.

Blue linos dress of Princesse form. The front breadth is quite plain: on each of the others is a full flounce about a foot wide. A band of Persian cachemire, two inches wide, is placed on the body a la Raphael, continued down the front to the waist, and also down the sides of the front breadth, and round the top of the flounce. This trimming gives quite the appearance of a tunic. The sleeves are small, and have a band of cachemire round the wrist. With this dress was worn a small loose double-breasted jacket of the Canotiere form, with revers of Persian cachemire; white tulle bonnet, with blue convolvulus.

White alpaca petticoat, with small blue flounce, beaded by three bands of blue ribbons. The dress was of white mohair, with blue stripes about an inch wide. This skirt quite plain, and looped up at intervals by bands of blue velvet hanging from the waist. These bands form a very pretty trimming when the skirt is let down. Body of the same, with loops of blue velvet on the epaulettes. Half-fitting jackets of white alpaca, trimmed with blue velvet. Rice straw hat, with tulle scarf and small blue feathers.

Gray mohair dress, over petticoat of the same, which is trimmed with three rows of black velvet, on which are placed, near together, pearl buttons. The dress skirt is scalloped or bound with black velvet. In each scallop are two interlaced diamonds of velvet and buttons. This skirt is only looped up at each side of the front breadth. White Llama body and sleeves, trimmed with black velvet. Tight-fitting casaque of gray mohair, trimmed like the skirt. Gray straw hat, with scarlet feather. Gray parasol lined with scarlet.

A TORNADO.

South Bend, (Ind.,) Damaged to the Amount of $200,000.

From the Chicago Times, Aug. 11.

Last Wednesday evening, the close of a day memorable in Chicago for its extreme and unprecedented darkness and rain, the city was visited by a furious tornado of wind, the most terrible and devastating ever known in the west. The track of the whirlwind was westward, and it spared nothing in its course. Commencing about a mile and a-half west of Notre Dame University, which is situated about a mile from the city, it passed westward, spending its fury, as near as can be ascertained, about ten miles west of South Bend, in a straight line. The track of the tornado was over two hundred yards wide. It swept through the business centre of the place, demolishing or seriously damaging nearly every building and structure in its course.

The roofs and chimneys of substantial edifices were swept away like straw, and many frame buildings were totally destroyed. Trees, shrubbery, fences and outhouses were torn to atoms, and swept away before the gate, on the wings of the wind. Nothing in the course of the enraged elements was saved. The solid walls of brick blocks seemed to offer no more resistance to it than the barns and temporary structures. Wherever a grove or piece of woods lay in the route of the tempest, the stalwart oaks and maples were prostrated like saplings in the hands of a giant, leaving a road as even as if cut by the woodman's ax.

From Notre Dame University, to the east of which the whirlwind commenced, the ground is gradually sloping toward the town proper. There are very few, if any buildings of note from there to the city, the highway leading through the fine groves and well-cultivated farm lands, which mostly belong to the college. This was fortunate, as the fury of the gale was probably spent in passing over this portion of its route. The road from the Notre Dame crosses the St. Joseph River some distance from the business portion of the place.

At the head of the long list of losses by the furious gale, stands the bridge over the St. Joseph River, which was a massive structure, 300 feet in length, spanning the river like an immense culvert, from shore to shore. The bridge was wide enough for teams to pass each other with ease. It was a covered structure, the original cost being upwards of $24,000. This immense work was swept away like a rope of sand, its different sections and ruins being plunged into the swollen river. The loss of this bridge is almost a fatal blow to South Bend; as it is the only one leading from the depot to the university, which commences its Fall term in a few days. The many hundred pupils and their baggage will have to be conveyed across the river in an improvised ferry-boat. Notre-Dame will consequently suffer greatly from its isolation from the city and the depot. This bridge was a new structure, and built with great care as to strength. When it was swept away, a man and a boy were crossing. They clung to the timbers and were rescued after the whirlwind had passed, with but slight injury. Their escape from death was truly miraculous.

The court-house, which stands near the centre of the village, was about the first building struck by the blast. This is a large brick structure, surrounded by tall trees. Its massive roof was lifted and hurled into the adjoining grounds, in an instant. The huge trees fell to the ground, their trunks twisted off like saplings. The roof itself was greatly damaged, so much so that an entirely new one must be built to replace it with. The rain poured down in torrents, damaging and nearly spoiling all the furniture in the building.

The large brick buildings in course of erection to supply the places of those destroyed by the fire were leveled to the ground. The solid walls offered but little resistance to the fearful wind. Thousands of dollars worth of brick lie scattered where the new edifices were growing into life. Hundreds of private residences shared the same fate. One of the principal churches of South Bend was unroofed, and its shades greatly damaged, while the interior was wet almost beyond repair. All the principal stores, mills and offices were unroofed, and more or less damaged. Hundreds of residences shared the same fate.

The gale lasted but a moment, yet the whole place was transformed from a beautiful and quiet town to a ruined city and intensely excited inhabitants. Women rushed to and fro in the drenching rain that followed; men conversed in hurried and bewildered accents among the ruins and debris. The wildest confusion followed. Personal effects were scattered far and wide, while hats and bonnets could not be found at all. The strange visitation, as if a judgment from Heaven, astonished all. It was some hours, in fact not until Thursday morning, that the citizens ascertained the immense damage they had suffered.

The entire loss and damage in the city is estimated at upwards of $200,000. This includes public buildings and private residences. The damage to trees, shrubbery and plants cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, for they can only be replaced by the slow process of nature. Many years must elapse before they are seen growing again in the beauty and luxuriance that was the pride of the people of South Bend. The extent of the loss to farmers and others outside of the corporation, cannot be estimated, but it must be very heavy. Crops, fences, barns, orchards, houses, &c., were swept away before the terrible hurricane. Further reports will soon be received.

Fortunately, and as if by direct interference of Divine Power, the beautiful grounds and buildings of Notre Dame University were not injured, the tornado passing only across one corner of the farm. Thus is saved to South Bend its pride and glory, and the institution that has added infinitely toward its past growth and drosperity. It seems spared to act the future element of progress in the restoration of the town. It is sincerely to be hoped that the less of the bridge over the St. Joseph River will not detract from its prosperity during the term about opening.

Thanks and Honors to the Connecticut Soldiers.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. BUCKINGHAM.

Whereas, The General Assembly, at its recent session,

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks and lasting gratitude of the people of this State are due, and are hereby tendered to all Connecticut officers and soldiers of every rank and grade, who in the war of the rebellion have gallantly borne the flag, and nobly sustained the honor of our State, and who, by long years of faithful service, and on many a hard-fought field, have aided in preserving to us our institutions, and in demonstrating to the world that no government is so strong as that which rests in the will of a free and enlightened people, and that no armies are so invincible as citizen-soldiers, battling for their own liberties and the rights of man;

That this State will ever gratefully cherish and honor the memories of those victims of war and rebel barbarities, who went forth from us for our defence, but who came not back to participate in the blessings of that peace which, through their efforts and sacrifices, a just God has vouchsafed to us.

That His Excellency the Governor be requested, by suitable proclamation, to publish the foregoing resolutions.

Therefore, I, WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of the State of Connecticut, in order to effect the object designed by the General Assembly, hereby issue this proclamation, and call upon the citizens of the Commonwealth to manifest by expressions of gratitude, and by acts of kindness, both to the living and to the families of the honored dead, their high appreciation of the sacrifices made by each of the fifty-three thousand three hundred and thirty men, who from this State have entered the service of the nation during our recent struggle with rebellion; and to impress upon their children and children's children, the duty of holding such patriotic services in honor and perpetual remembrance, and thus prove the enduring gratitude of the Republic.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at the City of Hartford, this the seventh day of [L. S.] August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

By His Excellency the Governor,

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, Secretary of State.

The Sanitary Claim Agency.

The following statement shows the amount of business transacted by the Claim Agency Office of the Sanitary Commission, during the month of July last:

Number of letters received	5,743
Number of letters written and copied	4,324
Number of invalid claims received and filed	986
Number of naval claims received and filed	9
Number of widows' claims received and filed	416
Number of claims for bounty, &c., received and filed	3,401
Number of claims admitted:	
Naval pensions	95
Naval claims	7
Widows	100
Bounties	221
Prize money	70
Amount of the claims admitted:	
Naval pensions	$7,304 00
Widows' pensions	10,068 00
Prize money	9,008 98
Naval claims	816 00
Bounties, &c	42,344 39
Total	$69,882 98

THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION

INVESTIGATION BEFORE JUSTICE LEDWITH.

Jenkins Waives Examination and is Committed Without Bail.

The Other Prisoners to be Examined on Thursday.

The private examination chamber at Jefferson Market Police Court was again thronged, yesterday morning, by counsel and reporters, the prisoners in the Phenix Bank defalcation case and their friends, several officers of the Phenix Bank, a few loungers, and two artists for the illustrated newspapers. Half-past ten was the hour at which the hearing was to have commenced; but it was quite 11:30 o'clock when Justice LEDWITH took the bench, and ex-Judge STUART's associate counsel, who said that as Mr. STUART could not possibly reach the court-room before noon, he would regard it as a favor if his Honor would adjourn the hearing until afternoon.

Judge EDMONDS said that he had no connection with the branch of the case which was represented by Judge STUART or his associate. He represented Mr. JENKINS; but, having read the affidavits in the case, he felt bound to say that there was sufficient evidence to warrant a committal of his client.

Justice LEDWITH—Then you want to waive an examination in the case.

Judge EDMONDS replied in the affirmative, and said that he wanted to have the amount of bail fixed.

Justice LEDWITH remarked that the amount of money involved in the case was very great, and, therefore, the bail should be proportionately large. The counsel could apply to the Supreme Court to have the amount of bail fixed.

The Justice then committed the prisoner for trial, without bail.

Application was now made for the affidavits which Justice LEDWITH holds; but counsel soon made it manifest to the reporters that the Phenix Bank, which has been closely reticent from the time of the first discovery of the defalcation, does not desire the publication of official papers.

SAM. DAVIS-BROWN-BROWER AND GENEVIEVE LYNES.

Justice LEDWITH's decision concerning JENKINS having been rendered, Mr. MCKEON informed the court that developments were being made which would have an important bearing upon the case, and hence he desired a postponement of the hearing in the complaint against SAM. DAVIS-BROWN-BROWER and GENEVIEVE LYNES-BROWER, the postponement to be until to-morrow (Thursday) morning, and after mutual explanations between Mr. MCKEON and Justice LEDWITH, the hearing was so adjourned, Ex-Judge STUART's associate assenting.

THE USUAL EXAMINATION BEFORE COMMITMENT.

The preliminary examination of JENKINS, previous to his committal, then took place, Judge EDMONDS standing by his side, and whispering into his ear the answers he should make.

Having been informed that he was at liberty to answer, or not, all questions put to him, he replied as follows:

Q.—What is your name? A.—Henry D. Jenkins.
Q.—How old are you? A.—Forty-nine.
Q.—Where were you born? A.—I decline to answer, by advice of counsel.
Q.—Where do you live? A.—I decline to answer, by advice of counsel.
Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I decline to answer, by advice of counsel.
Q.—Have you anything to say, and, if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A.—I decline to answer, by advice of counsel.

Judge LEDWITH (to prisoner)—You are committed for trial.

Judge EDMONDS here asked that the prisoner be sent to the Tombs, and Justice LEDWITH said that he would so dispose of him. The prisoner's counsel inquired whether the papers were to be sent to the District Attorney's office, but Justice LEDWITH decided to hold them until the close of the examination of the other prisoners. JENKINS then left the court in the custody of Detective Officer MCCARTY, and was taken to the Tombs.

EX-JUDGE STUART APPEARS.

At about noon Ex-Judge STUART entered the court-room, and demanded that the hearing in the case of his clients proceed, but Justice LEDWITH enlightened him with respect to the adjournment which had been made with his associate's consent, and the Ex-Judge, after protesting against the incarceration of his clients in the dark, narrow, unwholesome cells of the Jefferson Market Court, whither officers were to be sent to extort confessions from them, subsided, and accepted Justice LEDWITH's promise that he should see the prisoners whenever he might elect so to do.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS.

JENKINS seems careworn, his confinement and anxiety of mind apparently beginning to affect his strength. He exhibited deeper emotion yesterday than on any previous day, and evidently fully realizes the enormity of his crime, and the injury it will inflict upon his relatives and friends. The girl BROWER also begins to appear exhausted, and yesterday displayed none of her former nonchalance. She avoided observation as much as possible. BROWN, or DAVIS, was the least concerned of the prisoners, not being in the least disconcerted by the many glances of contempt which he encountered on all hands.

FIRES AT SEA ON SHIPBOARD.

Some Facts in Relation to Precautions Against Accidents at Sea—What Can and Should be Done—The Fire Department of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers—Description of the New Steamer Henry Chauncey, &c.

The recent disasters at sea, caused by the burning of the ship *Wm. Nelson* and the steamer *Glasgow*, have again directed public attention to the condition of the appliances on board passenger vessels for extinguishing fires, and otherwise guarding against the fearful sacrifice of human life, so liable on these not unfrequent occasions. We should not hear of such frightful tragedies on board of passenger ships, were it not for the niggardly manner in which ships are too frequently fitted out by men who claim to be Christians and good citizens. This trifling with the lives of hundreds of helpless souls should at once be terminated, and those who persist in disregarding the warnings of the past should be held up to the scorn of the world, and their ships be allowed to rot at the wharves.

It is a well-known fact that very few vessels are properly provided with boats and fire apparatus. Of the first-named, age, ill usage and neglect destroy the vitality of the only hope in the last extremity of distress and peril, and this, too, often is crushed very speedily because the fire apparatus is powerless, through inefficiency to cope with the devouring elemen which entails certain destruction to the vessel, and perhaps a large majority of her poor passengers. It is with no view of harrowing up feelings of horror, or of painting over colored pictures that we refer to this important subject; it is for the purpose of endeavoring to pursuade owners and masters of ships to do what in common humanity and law they are bound to do, but which they neglect because it would cost a few dollars. There is no excuse for this culpable negligence. That security *can* be given we propose to prove to any candid mind, by giving a detailed statement of a visit to the new steamship *Henry Chauncey*, built by W. H. WEBB, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and now lying at the Novelty Iron Works in this city. The *Henry Chauncey* is a magnificent side-wheel steamer of 4,000 tons, and is 320 feet in length, 43 feet 6 inches beam, and 27 feet depth of hold. We will not at this time go into the details of her construction or fittings up, but confine our writing to the fire department on board of her and all the new steamers of this line. The system as developed here was designed by Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT, the superintending engineer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. In the extreme bow of the vessel and on the main deck is placed a large donkey boiler, which furnishes steam to an engine with a 16-inch cylinder and 12-inch stroke of piston. The engine is connected to and works a pump with a 9-inch cylinder and 12-inch stroke, and is capable of throwing 1,200 gallons of water per minute.

In the main engine room are two donkey engines worked either from the main boiler which furnishes steam to an engine which furnishes water for washing decks, pumping the water out of the vessel in case of a leak, and hoisting cargo. Each of these engines has a 16-inch cylinder with 12-inch stroke of piston, and drive pumps with 9-inch cylinders and 12-inch stroke. Together these three fire-pumps throw 3,600 gallons of water per minute, or, in twelve hours 2,592,000 gallons, a quantity equal to the capacity of the vessel from her keel to the main deck.

A 5-inch iron pipe with screw joint, that cannot be melted, runs the entire length of the vessel below the spar deck, and is connected to the three large force pumps. On this deck there are ten 2½-inch hose cocks, two being placed opposite each hatchway, to which are attached at all times 50 feet of hose, making a total of 100 feet of hose at each entrance to the cargo deck. This hose is of the same size and pattern as is now in use by the Metropolitan Fire Department. In addition to these cocks, there are eleven others of the same size, located at convenient points on the hurricane, saloon and spar decks, making a total of twenty-one two and a half inch fire cocks, to which are always attached hose, making a total of over 2,000 feet of fire house, ready in case of fire. When at sea, every day water is passed through the hose, and the fact noted on the log by the Captain.

To reach the lower and cargo hold or the coal bunkers, in case of fire arising from spontaneous or any other cause, a steam pipe connected with the main and also the donkey boilers runs along under the main deck with branch pipes leading into the wings and centre of the cargo space. Five of these steam jets enter the bunkers, so that if a fire is discovered in the lower holds, the simple turning of a valve located near the place instantly lets in a volume of steam in which no fire can possibly burn. In addition to these steam appliances, there are also two hand-pumps, one forward and the other aft, each having several lengths of hose attached. There is also a small steam pump, not before enumerated, which also has a sufficiency of hose to reach fore and aft the vessel. All of the steam pumps can be used in case of springing a leak or stranding. There are 200 fire buckets always filled with water; three dozen axes for cutting away decks, bulkheads, &c., &c.

The *Henry Chauncey* carries ten iron life-boats of INGERSOLL's patent. Six of them are 30 feet long, 7 feet 6 inches wide and 3 feet 10 inches deep. Two of them are 22 feet long and two are 20 feet in length. Each boat is bountifully supplied with sails, awnings, and have at all times on board a compass, 50 pounds of bread in hermetically sealed packages, and 50 gallons of water. These boats are always in a condition to be lowered at a moment's warning, and when at sea have a regular officer and boat's crew assigned to them.

It is a law on board of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels on the other side of the land, that the passengers and crews are to be exercised in the "fire drill" at least twice on each voyage. Notices are posted in the cabins stating that a fire alarm will be sounded without warning, and that everybody must repair to their stations. In this way they become familiar with the exercise, and in event of a real fire they go mechanically to their stations, not knowing but that it may be a false alarm. Each person has his place in the boats, or "passing" buckets, the axes, boat-falls, sails, &c., and there can be no apprehension that a vessel provided as the *Henr yChauncey* and the other steamers of this line all could be destroyed by fire. Here is a pattern ship, and our steamship owners should be compelled to provide all their vessels with appliances like these we have enumerated for the safety of the passengers and freight confided to their care. They are responsible to God and the public, if after so many and oft-repeated warnings, they neglect to do something to make traveling at sea somewhat more safe than it has been in times past and especially at the present day.

A Melancholy Affair.

DANIEL S. ELLISON, of Brooklyn, was drowned, Monday evening, on Rye Beach. He had arrived that day at 12 o'clock, on a visit to his uncle, Rev. WM. ROSS, of Rye, and at 6 P. M., while bathing at the beach, and in sight of his relative and a lady friend, he was seen to sink. His lady friend, who was rowing in a boat at the time, hastened to his assistance, but did not succeed in saving him. His body was soon recovered, but life was extinct. He was a most estimable young man, just of age, and had been married about six months.

Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce the gratifying fact that there will be music upon the lake this afternoon (Wednesday) at 3:30 o'clock. The Park Cornet Band will be under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, and the concert will continue until 6:30 P. M. These lake matinées are enjoyable affairs.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SEIZURE OF THE TOWN.—Everybody has wondered why the police authorities so long tolerated the sale throughout the city of a libidinous hebdomadal known as *The Town*. It appears, first, that the police required time to ascertain precisely where the sheet was printed, and, secondly, no citizen took it upon himself to prefer a complaint upon which they could proceed, without fear of being tripped by shrewd and well-paid counsel. Thus matters stood with this beastly publication, until last week, when several citizens of high respectability appeared before Superintendent KENNEDY, and made formal complaint, setting forth the fact that this print had made its way into families, and was corrupting our youth of both sexes. The Superintendent having, meanwhile, learned whence the paper came, assured the gentlemen that measures should be taken to suppress *The Town*, and, accordingly, yesterday morning, when the packages which come to and through this city from Boston were due, Detective Officers MCDOUGAL and GILMORE entered the New-Haven Railroad Station at Twenty-seventh-street, and seized the entire edition of more than ten thousand copies, in packages, which were addressed thus: THOMAS W. TIMPSON, No. 29 Ann-street, New-York City. Paid—F.—(150.) JOHN BARRY, No. 162 Nassau-street, New-York City. Paid—F.—(50.) JOHN FLANNIGAN, No. 23 Ann-street, New-York City. C. O. D.—$149 50—(125.) SAMUEL N. BANACHER, No. 23 Ann-street, New-York City. F.—Paid. (75.) SAMUEL YATES, No. 109 Nassau-street, New-York City. C. O. D.—$100.75—(75.) J. M. LEHMAN, Philadelphia. C. O. D.—($121 02—(13.) JOHN C. PARKER, No. 379 F-street, Washington, D. C. C. O. D.—$19 50—(17.) The figures in parentheses are supposed to indicate the weight of the packages, and not the number of papers contained therein. It has been ascertained that *The Town* is printed in Boston, and that the imprint is changed for as many copies as are required in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities. If the constabulary police of Boston tolerate the sheet there, they may as well inform the publishers that they cannot hope again to get it into or through New-York; for our metropolitan police have resolved that it shall not be circulated here or taken through the city. The thing probably costs the publishers three cents a copy, and is sold at wholesale for $7 50 a hundred; retail price, ten cents a copy. It is said to have a circulation of about 20,000 copies.

THE POLICE COURTS.—At Jefferson Market, the interminable suit of Mrs. MATILDA BATE against Dr. PETITJEAN, an estimable resident of the Fifth Ward—a suit which has fastened itself to this court as a barnacle attaches itself to the bottom of a ship—was up again. Five gentlemen of the green satchel have exhausted their patience with the case already, on the complainant's side, and the promise seemingly is that if Mrs. BATE's purse is long enough, she may find it necessary to retain another batch of lawyers. Nobody undertakes to estimate her costs thus far; but it is said that she paid one of the gentlemen who has retired from the prosecution $37, and gave him her note for $250, and if she has paid counsel thus liberally throughout, it may be estimated that the case has cost her nearly $1,500. The dispute first rose over about $500 worth of furniture and trinkets, which Mrs. BATE had left in her apartments in Dr. PETITJEAN's house, the basement of which the present complainant had hired. Mrs. BATE being absent, one RICHMOND called at Dr. PETITJEAN's, and on presenting what was believed to be a proper order, was permitted to take the furniture away. Mrs. BATE subsequently returned, and, not finding her effects, commenced a civil suit against Dr. PETITJEAN for their value, and is now making an effort to establish a criminal charge. The Doctor, who in France was a compatriot of VICTOR HUGO, is jealous of his good name here, and prefers to defend. He shows express and other receipts for the goods, and it is difficult to conceive what counsel for the prosecution expect to do beyond reaping an abundant harvest in fees from Mrs. BATE. Her counsel thus far have been Messrs. MULVEY, FREEMEN, REEVEY, SEAVER and DICKINSON. Mr. GEORGE M. CURTIS appears for Dr. PETITJEAN.... Officer GIMBARK appeared before Justice LEDWITH, having in custody one MARTIN WOLFERT, one of a party of three who went into No. 360 West Sixteenth-street, and by scaling the fence in the rear yard gained entrance to Mr. JOHN HOBB's dwelling, at No. 358. The burglars were surprised before they had stolen anything. In default of $2,000 bail the prisoner was committed to await trial at the Court of General Sessions. In the Tombs, Essex Market, and Yorkville Police Courts, yesterday, there was nothing noteworthy.

FIDELITY INSURANCE.—The system of private suretyship in relation to persons holding places of trust, has ever been regarded as unpleasant and offensive. In England, this class of liabilities has been provided for by corporations and by associated capital. By means of them, those about to take a situation where security is required for the faithful performance of the trusts committed to them, are enabled, by paying a small premium, to protect the employer by the guaranty of a corporation, rather than by the liability of individuals. The practicability of corporate suretyship has been fully demonstrated by the English companies which have existed for the past quarter of a century. Its policies are accepted by the government, in all its official requirements, and also by the Bank of England, the East India Company, and by corporations, banking and mercantile houses throughout the United Kingdom. An institution of the kind referred to is needed in this country, and especially in the City of New-York, to which so many young men resort to make their friends and earn their fortunes, and who in time become our most enterprising and successful merchants. To meet this exigency, the Fidelity Insurance Company was incorporated by the last Legislature of this State, and is now being organized under the auspices of Mr. SHEPPERD KNAPP, as President, and an able board of trustees.

SUIT FOR THE JENKINS DIAMONDS.—ROSE ALLEN, of Crosby-street, the syren from whom Detective Officer MCCARTY took the $840 cluster diamond ring, that had been given her by H. B. JENKINS, the Phenix Bank defaulter, claims that the ring was purchased by herself, with money not exclusively from the hands of JENKINS, and she has therefore commenced a suit to recover the jewel. Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.'s bill is made out in her name, and counsel may be able to show that the female purchased the ring in person, and in this event counsel may be able to compel the police authorities to restore the ring to his client.

KEROSENE EXPLOSIONS.—CATHARINE O'GRADY, a child of thirteen, was seriously burned, on Monday evening, by the bursting of a kerosene lamp at her parents' dwelling, at No. 505 Eleventh-avenue.... The inmates of No. 606 Eighth-avenue were somewhat frightened, but, happily, not hurt, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp last evening. The floor was set on

...ire and an alarm was sounded, but the flames were extinguished with trifling damage.

PERSONAL.—HON. A. W. CLARK, of Watertown, N. Y., recently appointed United States Consul at Valparaiso, Chili, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, en route for his future residence. He sails in the *Costa Rica* to-morrow, via Aspinwall and Panama.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE, &C.—R. A. JOHNSON, Esq., of the West Indies, will deliver the opening address at the Wednesday evening discussion on negro suffrage and reconstruction, at Metropolitan Hall, Sixth-avenue, near Eighth-street, to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

PICKING POCKETS IN THE MARKET.

Robert Booth, aged 28, was charged with assaulting an unknown woman, with intent to pick her pocket. George Witten, the witness, said that last Wednesday he saw the prisoner insert his hand into two women's pockets, but he got nothing. Amos Stokey said he followed the prisoner through the market for about twenty minutes, and during that time he saw him put his hand in five or six pockets.

Guilty, Penitentiary six months.

BITING A NOSE AND ITS COST.

Terrence Murray, a rather respectable looking young man, was charged with assaulting and biting the nose of Morris Barran. The two met in a bar-room, a row occurred and ended in the accused getting the worst of the fight, when he attempted to bite the nose of complainant. The nose was so strapped up that it was impossible to tell the amount of injury inflicted. The most curious portion of the case was the singular position of the parties when the mayhem occurred. Witness said they both stood up at the bar, when defendant made a spring at him and seized his nose. The prisoner was sentenced to two months imprisonment and fined $25.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.

Patrick Hussey, a boatman, was charged with striking George Blum, proprietor of a lager-bier saloon, under the following circumstances: Four men came into the saloon and after taking drinks, the prisoner struck him and then held him while the three others walked deliberately behind the counter and took all the money that was in the drawer and walked coolly out with it. Guilty, fined $50.

PLAYED A SERIOUS JOKE.

John Kelly, a butcher in Baxter-street, and Michael Welsh, a laborer, were charged with stealing a basket worth $3. The taking of the basket was not denied. Kelly said he went down to purchase meat, and the basket he took with him to market gave out at the bottom, and the meat rolled into the street. Seeing this basket, he asked a man that he supposed to be the owner if he could have the loan of it for half an hour. The man, for a lark, said "certainly." After doing so, he sent the police after the accused, when they were arrested. The accused were discharged.

A QUEER STORY.

Jacob and Barbara Beers were charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 177½ Division-street. For some reason the police made a descent on the house, and arrested the two prisoners and Margaret Regan, who claimed to be a virtuous girl. The girl said she was looking for a decent lodging-house, when she was taken there by a police officer. There she remained two weeks, knowing it was a place of bad repute, and left the house as virtuous as when she entered it. All the quarreling she ever saw there was between herself and the madam. No neighbors or policemen testified against the house. The accused were consequently acquitted. Barbara was however tried on the charge of assaulting Margaret Regan, and on this she was convicted and fined $50.

TOLD HER OWN STORY.

Alfred Richardson and Margaret Brown were charged with assaulting Margaret Richardson. The prisoners desired their case postponed, but Mrs. Richardson said she wanted to get home to Boston, and so the case went on. Witness said: I went down to Mott-street, where I was told the prisoner was living. He is my husband. When I went down there I found that he was living with this woman; he was not in, and I went and got an officer to help me get my husband, but the policeman could not stay till he would come in, and I went and got a warrant for him; when I went to the house the third time, he went in the bedroom and took the roller off the bed and struck me on the head; then he took me in the room to wash the blood off; he put his arm round my neck and said, "Now, you ——, I'll have your life;" the woman Brown then seized a bottle and said, "If you don't strike her I will;" then she struck me with the bottle; he has abandoned me ten months.

Cross-examined—When I went in I got hold of my husband's arm, and says I, "Alfred, I want to speak to you;" she said, "you shan't speak to him;" I then said, "I think you are doing wrong;" I have been married to him five years.

Counsel—Hadn't he to enlist on account of your bad conduct?

Witness—No, Sir; he had to leave the city because he had——

Counsel—Stop.

The Prisoner Richardson—She is one of the worst women living. She has been a number of times, indeed, her whole life has been spent in station-houses. She is never sober. No man could or would live with her.

The appearance of the woman indicated that there was some truth in Richardson's statement, and judgment was suspended.

FORGOT HIS NAME.

A man named James Flaherty, who pretended to have forgotten the name he gave when he entered prison, answered for Thomas Gannon. He was tried as John, for assaulting his alleged sister. The witness did not look at the prisoner, and he was tried and convicted, and the sister pleaded very hard to have judgment suspended. As soon as this very smart young man found that he was to be sent up to the Penitentiary he awoke to consciousness.

Prisoner—I guess she is mistaken as to identity.

Court—Come back young woman, is that your brother?

Witness—O dear no; that ain't my brother.

The prisoner was remanded. The trick was very smart, but it did not succeed. The real Thomas Gannon was brought out. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Island for two months.

PILFERING DOMESTICS.

Sarah and Rosanna McCann, sisters, were charged with pilfering from the house of Sarah M. Partridge. Complainant testified to the loss of fifty pounds of flour, and other articles. Sarah was the cook, and the family had great confidence in her, and of course everything was intrusted to her. She believed now, after the discovery of this theft, that the household expenses were much greater than they should have been.

Officer James Farley said—On Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, I was on post in Bleecker-street; this woman (Rosanna) came across me, and I asked what she had; she said she had some flour her husband had brought down town, and that he had left it in Sullivan-street; I said people didn't buy flour in pillow-cases; I took her to the station-house, when she owned up to it and took me to the house of Mrs. Partridge; Sarah admitted to taking the flour, sugar, bread and butter, and giving the same to Rosanna.

The one sister was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and the other for two months on the Island.

A NOVEL DEFENCE.

Floyd W. Patrick, a carman, was charged with stealing a barrel of potatoes from the pier of the New-Orleans Transportation Company. When caught he rolled it off the cart and offered to pay for the potatoes. The goods were on the pier and in the custody of Lewis G. Young. The defence set up was, that the defendant carted a number of barrels of potatoes to the dock, and that he had left them all on the pier, and even if he had gone off with that barrel, not yet having passed into Mr. Young's possession, no larceny had been committed. Mr. Young, however, said he had given a receipt for the potatoes. The prisoner was convicted and remanded.

SHOULDN'T HAVE INTRODUCED CHARACTER.

Charles Lee, aged 15, was charged with stealing $25 from the bedroom of Gerom Koonts. Complainant is in the milk business, and has a number of men in his employ. The prisoner drove a route for complainant, and lives over his store. In the back of the store there is a bedroom and the door leads up stairs to Mrs. Lee's room, who was in the habit of bringing down a cup of coffee in the morning to Mr. Koonts. This door was always kept bolted. Mr. Koonts could only testify to the loss. James E. Price was left in charge of the store, and the last time he counted the money there were $10 in stamps and $11 in bills. No one was in the room but Lee, and he was in it twice, and knew the money was kept in the bedroom. The last time Lee went in the room Price heard the bolt withdrawn; the door open and shut. He then went in immediately; Lee was not there and he rebolted the door. Ten minutes after this he had occasion to go and look at the money to get change, and it was gone. The partner of Koonts and the policeman obtained a confession from the boy while he was locked up in his cell; when he said he took the money and gave it to his mother. The mother, in behalf of her son, said she was arrested and all the money she had in the house, $51, was taken from her. The money taken from her was all in tens and fives. Her boy never gave her any money except his wages, and he was paid in pennies, and the rolls were usually short. Evidence of good character was then given. In rebuttal, it was proven that the boy had been once arrested for collecting a bill of a former employer and pocketing the money. The prisoner was convicted and remanded, to give time for inquiry to be made into his character.

Court Notice.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

Until further notice the calendar of the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Justice SUTHERLAND, will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. By order of the Court.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Garvin.

George, the Count Joannes *vs.* Stephen R. Fiske; motion denied with $7 costs. Mary Vrelning *vs.* Caspar L. Schossler; motion granted.

By Justice Barbour.

The People of the State of Michigan *vs.* The Phenix Bank; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 15, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	106¾	200	Hudson Riv. R.	108
6,000	do	106¾	200	do	107½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	104⅝	200	do	107
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106	400	do	106½
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104⅝	300	do	105¾
			200	do	105½
144,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s..C.	97	200	do	105
3,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. Second Series	98⅝	300	do	105
			200	do	104½
4,000	do. Third Ser.	98⅝	300	do	104½
10,000	do	98⅝	200	do	104
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	98	200	do	103
			300	do	102
			1000	do	102
1,000	Virginia 6s	58	400	do	101¾
2,000	Mo. State 6s	71⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R	106
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	24	100	do	105
10,000	do	23⅞	100	do	103
10,000	do	23⅞	500	do	104
13	Shoe & Leather Bk	105	200	do	102½
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	102	1720	Mich. S.& N. I. R.	61
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	100	1500	do	62
100	Canton Co. b30	38⅞	1200	do	62½
100	do	38½	1000	do	62½
100	do	38⅞	100	do	62½
10	Del & H. C. Co.	136	500	Ill. Cen. R.	119
1200	Quick. Min. Co	53	100	do b30	119
50	do	53⅞	3500	Cleve. & Pitts	67
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	40⅞	500	do	67¼
100	do	40⅞	2000	do	67½
300	do	40	2000	do	67⅞
200	do	38⅞	15000	Chic. & N. W.	26⅞
100	Mariposa M. Co.	12	100	do	26⅞
700	N. Y. Cen. R. s30	90	1800	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	61
200	do s30	90½	1200	do	61⅞
500	do s15	90¼	400	do	61⅞
1300	do	90⅞	500	Chic. & R. I. R	104⅞
100	do	90⅞	500	do	104⅞
500	Erie Railway	82⅞	2000	do	105
1000	do	82⅞	500	do	105⅞
2000	do	82⅞	200	do	105⅞
2500	do c	82⅞	300	Mil. & P. du C.	40
3200	do	82⅞	100	do	40½
100	Reading R.	98	700	P., Ft. W. & C.	94
2000	do	99	400	do	93½
6500	do	99⅞	300	do	93½
4500	do	100	600	do	93
1200	do	100⅞	500	do	92¼
1100	do	100⅞	1500	do	92
500	do	100⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅝	100	Hud. Riv. R.	104½
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104⅝	200	do	104½
			100	Mich. Cen. R.	103
42,000	do	104⅝	50	do	103½
10,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s..C.	105⅝	100	do	103¼
20,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	98⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	61⅞
			2400	do	62
20,000	do	98⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.	120
10,000	Tenn. 6s	73	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	67⅛
5,000	Missouri 6s	71	800	do	67½
25,000	Amer. Gold	140⅝	200	do s10	67⅞
500	Cumb. Coal Pr.	39⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	27⅝
400	Quick. Min. Co	55	300	do	27
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	90⅞	500	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	61⅞
300	do	90⅞	300	do	61⅞
100	Mariposa M. Co.	12	200	do s10	61
100	Erie Railway	81	100	Cleve. & Tol.	100
600	do	81⅛	100	Chic. & R. I	104½
300	do	81½	400	do	104¼
1000	do	81½	600	do	104
100	do s60	80½	300	Mil. & P.du C.R	40
1000	Reading R.	102	200	do	39⅞
200	do s15	101⅞	100	do	39½
100	do s60	101	1000	P.,Ft.W. & C.	92
1000	do	101⅞	100	do	92½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24	200	Ill. Cen. R.	118⅞
400	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	90	100	do s3	118⅞
100	do s30	89⅞	900	Cleve. & Pitts	66½
1000	do	90	200	do c	66¼
100	do c	90⅛	900	do	66¼
200	do	90½	500	do c	66⅛
700	do s10	90	200	do b3	66½
100	do s3	90⅛	500	do	66⅞
100	Erie Rail. x-d. c	79⅛	400	Chic. & R. I.	104½
300	do	79⅛	300	do c	104½
2800	do	79⅞	200	do s3	104¼
700	do c	79⅛	100	do c	104
200	do s3	79⅞	400	Chic. & N. W.Pr. c	60⅛
300	do	79⅛	600	do	60¼
300	do s3	79½	400	do c	60
500	do	79⅞	300	do s3	60
600	Hudson Riv. R.	103	200	do s30	60
200	do	102⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. c	26⅛
100	do c	102⅞	200	do	26½
200	do s3	103	300	do	26⅞
1200	Reading R	100	600	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	92½
900	do s3	100	100	At. Mail S. Co. c	125
500	do	100⅞	100	Canton Co.	36
300	do s3	100¼	200	do s3	36
100	Mich. S. & N. I	60	100	do b3	37
500	do c	60⅛	100	Cum. Coal Co.	38
200	do	61	100	do c	39
1800	do	61⅛	100	do	39
100	do c	61¼	400	Cary Improve't.	13
100	do s3	61⅛	100	Quick. Min. Co	53
100	do s3	61⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24	100	Mich. Cen. R.	105⅛
100	New-York Cen. s3	90¼	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	67½
100	do	90⅞	200	do	67⅞
800	Erie R. x-d	81½	200	do s3	67
100	do b3	81⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. s3	104⅛
300	do	81⅞	500	do	104½
600	do s3	81½	100	Chi. & N. W s3	26½
300	do s3	81½	100	do	26¼
200	Hud. Riv. R.	104½	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	61⅛
100	do s3	104¼	100	do	61½
300	Reading R.	101⅞	200	do b3	61⅛
200	do	102	200	do	61
300	do b10	101⅞	200	do	60⅞
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	62½	700	Pitts., Ft.W.& C	93
100	do b3	62⅛	100	do b3	93
900	do	62	200	McGr. & W.R. s10	15½
1000	do	61⅞	100	Cum. Coal Pr.	40½
1000	do s3	62	100	Quick. Min. Co. s10	53⅞
200	do	62⅛			

TUESDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

The failure of the house of Messrs. MORRIS KETCHUM, SON CO., of Exchange-place, heretofore esteemed one of the wealthiest of the Stock Exchange and private banking firms in the city, though not, perhaps, enjoying at any time a credit, in the higher sense of the term, equal to their reputed wealth, was announced this forenoon. A junior member of the house, Mr. E. KETCHUM, was a member of the Stock Exchange, and operated to an enormous figure in stocks and Gold, but chiefly through other bidders, one of whom, Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM, is compromised by the difficulties of his principals, and this morning announced at the Stock Exchange Board his inability to meet his engagements. Mr. GRAHAM, up to the announcement of yesterday's Gold check forgeries, had been out of town for several days at the Springs. During his absence, young Mr. KETCHUM opened a Gold account in his (GRAHAM'S) name at the Bank of New Yord, paying for this himself $1,000 as the first annual tax upon the account, and receiving a check-book from the bank, containing 500 checks, numbered from 58,501 to 59,000, which book, it is alleged, was never in Mr. GRAHAM'S private office, but was under the exclusive control of young KETCHUM. No Gold deposit has been made in the Bank of New-York, and no check drawn in the name of Mr. GRAHAM. But to many of his blank Checks, (furnished from the Bank and duly numbered as above,) the names of some three or four Brokers who do keep active Gold accounts with the Bank, were forged, as were the certifications of the Bank itself—both, for the most part in a very bungling way. These forgeries were employed, as far as we are advised, only as margins to Money loans made upon genuine Gold Checks. Thus, on a million of dollars of Gold represented by genuine Checks, and on $250,000 represented by forged Checks, say about $1,450,000 in Currency would be borrowed, being the market cost of the genuine million of dollars. And in like proportion with other loans, the forgeries representing merely the margins between the amount which should have been advanced on the genuine Checks and the market cost of the Gold. The stipulation with the Money lenders was in all cases that none of the Checks should be put in circulation or in any way used, except in default of the repayment of the loan, after notice. The forgeries were first discovered yesterday by a private Banking-house, whose notice being attracted to the awkwardness of the signature of a German firm of Brokers well known to them, sent the Checks to the Bank for verification, where they were at once pronounced spurious.

In other instances it is supposed to-day that these forgeries were used as margin upon the stock contracts of young KETCHUM and his party, but to what extent is not ascertained. This operation, if as rumored, would necessarily involve a loss to other Brokers, equal to the decline in the Stocks contracted for. But we very much doubt whether such loss, or the loss of the Banking firms who have lost upon Gold, will amount to any considerable sums, unless there should be a heavy break in the Gold market, and a much more serious decline in the Railway Stocks than occurred to-day. We cannot learn that any Money has been borrowed directly and exclusively upon the forged Checks, though where the wrong doing has been so desperate and unprincipled, it is impossible to know at present to what extent it may have been carried.

The house of KETCHUM, SON CO., three or four months ago, were the great *Bears* in Railway Stocks; of late they have been the great *Bulls* in Gold, and to carry out their theory that Gold was "a purchase," and the National and Greenback currency greatly inflated, they suddenly reversed their position in the Railways, first covering their previous *short* contracts at a very heavy loss—Street rumor said at the time from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

The recent upward Gold movement was of their engineering. It was made to weigh heavily upon the Money market, because there was no export demand for Gold, and the Custom-house demand went only partially ahead of the July interest on the Public Debt. But about the middle or 20th of that month the Customs demand promised to accumulate Gold rapidly in the Treasury, already holding about $35,000,000, and it was believed this demand would so continue through the month of August, as to advance the price of Gold in the open market, from the comparative scarcity of the supply outside the large sum already monopolized by this speculation. It was then that the Secretary of the Treasury determined to convert a portion of his surplus into Currency at market rates, and it was then, also, that the speculators referred to are supposed to have resolved, at any cost, to take all the Gold the Government would sell, and advance the price afterward. To do this, additional Money loans and additional margins on such loans had to be provided. And how some of the latter were provided for is now told.

It was not believed until this morning that the Banking-house of MORRIS KETCHUM, SON CO., strictly as Bankers holding large current accounts and deposits for the New England and other interior Banks and Bankers, could well be compromised, in view of the large reputed wealth of the senior partner. But the shock to their general credit, from the developments referred to, induced their stoppage of all payments at an early hour; the remittances of the morning from their country correspondents being handed over, for their account to the Fourth National Bank.

The Stock Market last night, after our regular report for Monday was made up, became highly excited, first on the rumored Gold Check forgeries, and secondly on immense peremptory orders to sell the Railways at the Evening Exchange up town. These sales were understood to be for account of Mr. GRAHAM or his principals, Messrs. KETCHUM, and were continued through this forenoon. Other sellers appeared, either for *short* account, (on the calculation of a further decline,) or from fright at the general distrust created by so considerable a failure on the Gold and Stock markets. The sifting out of the Railways, and of contracts to mature in the Railways, was not only pretty general throughout the list, but to all appearances quite thorough, so that at the Second Board prices assumed a partial degree of steadiness. The extreme decline since Monday morning is from 3 to 8 ⅌ cent.; the closing differences as below are not so wide, although the market has still a very feverish look. The total amount of Stocks held under hypothecation, or on contract by Messrs. KETCHUM, is vaguely stated at two hundred thousand shares, while the sales and settlements last night and to-day are not much short of this amount. The market, it may therefore be said, has stood the shock of this sudden great supply better than might have been anticipated, and other signs are not wanting on the Street of a disposition by strong parties, in or near the Exchange, to make the present decline the basis of a fresh speculative movement "as soon as bottom is supposed to be reached."

The effect on the Gold-room was not so severe as on the Stock Exchange. The decline is 2 ⅌ cent., and no very heavy amounts of Gold have come out from hypothecation to-day, although a German firm of Brokers is reported to have sold heavily on Broad-street late yesterday afternoon. Exchange for the Boston mail ranged 108¾@109¼ ⅌ cent. for Gold, a fair business being done. Government Stocks were steady through the day; the old 5-20s selling at 106 ⅌ cent.

At 4 o'clock, the market for the Railways at the Open Board of Brokers, on Broad-street, was disposed to firmness; but, at a later time on the Street, prices were weak again. The Evening Exchange sales will appear on another page of this paper.

	Mon.	Tues		Mon.	Tues
U. S. 10-40s	97⅛	97	N. West Pref	62¾	60½
U. S. 5-20s	105⅞	105⅞	Rock Island	108⅛	104⅛
N. Y. Central	92¾	90	Fort Wayne	97⅛	92¾
Erie	85⅞	81	Cumb'land Coal	42½	40
Hudson	112	104	Quicksilver	55¾	53⅛
Reading	106⅛	101	Mariposa	12	11⅛
Mich. Southern	65⅛	62	Canton	39	37½
Illinois Central	123⅛	120	Atlantic Mail	136	135
Mich Central	108⅛	105	Brunswick	11⅛	10½
Pittsburgh	70¾	67¼	Ohio Certificates	24½	24
Northwest	28¼	27⅛	American Gold	142⅞	141

The change of hands of the large amount of Railways sold last night and to-day caused some stir in Money among the Brokers, at 7 ⅌ cent., but there was a good supply to the leading firms of the Street, and the market steady and quiet at the close of Bank hours. There is a good deal of overhauling among the collateral of the Brokers and the accounts of Bank Tellers, Book-keepers, &c., since the recent frauds, but no new sensation since the Gold check forgeries.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	108	Bank of N. America	105
Union	115	Hanover	105½
America	135	Irving	106
City	185	Metropolitan	115
Phenix	90	Shoe and Leather	104
Tradesmen's	125	Corn Exchange	107
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Import's' & Traders	103
Mercantile	126	Central National	103
Pacific	155	Fourth National	102
Chatham	125		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	101½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st M.	95
Hud. R.7s, 1sts, '69	100	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	95
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	100	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
Mich. So. 7 ⅌c. 2ds	87	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	70
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	75
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	94		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,164,551 95; including for Customs, $320,000; on account of Loan, $103,000; payments, $2,291,194 75; balance, $56,633,066 13.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for the month of July, 1865, were $1,152,803 17; earnings month of July, 1864, were $994,316 85; increase, $158,486 32.

The week's exports from this port of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $3,303,616, against $6,804,167 same week last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

CARD.

The suspension of the house of Ketchum, Son & Co., the senior partner of which was formerly President of this Bank, has given rise to a report that the Bank will be a heavy loser by that house.

It affords the undersigned pleasure to assure the friends of the bank, and the public, that Ketchum, Son & Co. are not now, and never have been, in any way indebted to it.

The only possible loss the Bank can suffer is on $255,000 of gold certificates, which are supposed to be forged, and which the Bank holds as collateral security on loans made to other parties.

The condition of the Bank is perfectly sound, and its capital unimpaired. Its earnings for the last six months largely exceed the amount of forged certificates held by it.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 15 bbls. Ashes, 3,677 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 58,674 bushels Wheat, 69,046 bushels Corn, 400 bushels Barley, 24,555 bushels Oats, 2,720 bushels Malt, 1,579 pkgs. Provisions, and 100 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy, at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7 75@$7 87½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, yet held firmly, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 18c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ⅌ lb., in gold. Stock of all kinds, to-day, 94,278 pkgs., including of Rio and Santos, 62,442 bags; of Java, 8,000 mats and bags; of Ceylon, 590 bags; of Maracaibo, 1,500 bags; of Laguayra, 5,500 bags; of Bahia, 5,973 bags; and of other descriptions, 1,400 bags. The week's sales of Rio add up 16,750 bags.

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed, middling closing heavily at 43c.@44c. ⅌ lb., under liberal receipts, which since Saturday, have averaged 4,000 bales a day.

FISH—Have been in fair demand and buoyant in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened pretty briskly at an advance of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., but closed dull, with a downward tendency. Sales since our last amount to 12,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 40; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 60@$7, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 15@$8 40 ⅌ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 00	@$6 40
Extra State	6 60	@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 60	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 15	@ 8 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 45	@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 9 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 25	@11 50

Southern Flour is inactive and irregular. Sales since our last, 650 bbls., at $8@$9 25 for poor to good, and $9 25@$12 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is unsettled. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $6 70@$9 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet at $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and has declined 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel; sales, 65,000 bushels, including Red Western Winter at $1 95; Amber Milwaukee at $1 45@$1 47, closing at $1 45; and Chicago Spring at $1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less active, closing at a reduction of 3c. ⅌ bushel; sales, 55,000 bushels, at 85c.@87c. for unsound, and 88c.@90c., closing at 88c., for sound mixed Western ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Rye, Barley or Barley Malt. Western Oats have been in fair request at 66c.@67c. ⅌ bushel.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Price of gold	226	141⅛
Superfine Flour, ⅌ bbl	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 00@ 6 40
Extra State Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 00@10 40	6 60@ 7 00
Extra Western Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 10@15 00	6 60@11 50
Extra Canada Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 90@12 00	6 70@ 9 75
Southern Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 60@15 00	8 00@12 50
Rye Flour, ⅌ bbl	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 10
Corn Meal, ⅌ bbl	7 75@ 8 80	5 15@ 5 60
White Wheat, ⅌ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	1 90@ 2 25
Red and Amb. Wheat, ⅌ bu	2 20@ 2 50	1 40@ 2 05
Corn, ⅌ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	85@ 90
Rye, ⅌ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	96@ 1 09
Barley, ⅌ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
Oats, ⅌ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	55@ 67

HAY—Has been more freely offered and has been in less demand at 95c.@$1 10 for old, and 55c.@80c. for new, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good request at from 12½c.@50c. for very inferior to fancy, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request, and steady in price.

LEATHER—Has been in good demand at rising prices.

LUMBER—Has been rather more sought after at steady prices. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "the receipts of lumber have been fair, and constant arrivals keep up a fair assortment, which had been much broken by the large transactions of the week. The shipments exceed the receipts, an unusual state of the market at this time of the year. Sales have been quite active, and prices are firm at an advance on last week's quotations, with an upward tendency. Vessels are in great demand for Eastern ports, and freights are considerably higher. Receipts for the week ending Aug. 12: Boards and Scantling, 11,491,838 feet; Shingles, 1,990; Staves, 164,446 lbs. Total for the season to date: Boards and Scantling, 58,425,751 feet; Shingles, 7,197; Staves, 4,190,686 lbs. The following are the prices at the Wholesale Yards: Pine, clear, ⅌ M., $55@$60; Pine, fourth quality, ⅌ M., $50@$55; Pine, select box, ⅌ M., $45@$50; Pine, good box, ⅌ M., $23@$28; Pine, common box, ⅌ M., $16@$20; Pine, common box, ⅝, ⅌ M., $12@$15; Pine, clapboard strips, ⅌ M., $55@$60; Pine, tally plank, 1¼, 10-inch, each, 28c.@30.c.; Pine, tally plank, 1¼, second quality, each, 25c.@27c.; Pine, tally boards, good, each, 21c.@23c.; Pine, tally boards, second quality, each 18c.@20c.; Pine, tally boards, culls, each 15c.@16c.; Spruce, boards, each 17c.@18c.; Spruce, plank, 1¼ inch, each 25c.@26c.; Spruce, plank, 2 inch, each 36c.@38c.; Hemlock, boards, each 14c.@15c.; Hemlock, joist, 3x4, each 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, joist, 4x6, each 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, wall strips, 2x4, 12c.; Ash, good, ⅌ M., $38@$40; Ash, second quality, ⅌ M., $25@$30; Oak, ⅌ M., $35@$40; Maple, ⅌ M., $25@$30; Black Walnut, good, ⅌ M., $60@$70; Black Walnut, second quality, ⅌ M., $35@$40; Black Walnut, ⅝, ⅌ M., $55@$60; Cherry, good, ⅌ M., $50@$55; Cherry, second quality, ⅌ M., $25@$30; Sycamore, inch, ⅌ M., $35; Sycamore, ⅝ ⅌ M., $30; White Wood, chair plank, ⅌ M., $55@$60; White Wood, inch, ⅌ M., $30@$38; White Wood, ⅝ ⅌ M., $30@$33; Shingles, first quality, shaved pine, ⅌ M., $8@$9; Shingles, second quality, shaved pine, ⅌ M., $6@$7; Shingles, common, shaved pine, ⅌ M., $3@$4; Shingles, first quality, sawed pine, ⅌ M., $6 50@$7; Shingles, second quality, sawed pine, ⅌ M., $5 50@$6; Shingles, common, sawed pine, ⅌ M., $2 50@$4; Shingles, sawed hemlock, ⅌ M., $3@$3 50.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and unsettled in price.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 30@$1 35 ⅌ gallon, and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ⅌ 200 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at our revised quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 40@$1 50; bleached do. at $1 50@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 35; unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2 05; Linseed at $1 19@$1 21; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05 ⅌ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 14, 1865.	22,860	59,021	470,300
Same time last year	42,145	51,536	567,750

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in demand at 32½c.@33c. for Crude; 51c.@52½c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@72c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,500 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 50, closing at $32 cash, for New Mess; $29 50@$30 50 for 1863–4 Mess; $27@$27 50 for prime Mess; $24 for prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,000 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, s. o. d., at $32@$33 75 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet yet steady at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@23½c. for Hams. Sales equal to 350 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard continues quiet, at firmer prices. Sales, 900 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ⅌ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales, 500 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is unaltered. Butter is in more demand at 30c.@36c. for poor to good, and 37c.@40c. for fancy State, and 20c.@28c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in request at 9½c.@16c. for poor to very choice, ⅌ lb. We now quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	.35	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	.35	@38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	.32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	.31	@32
Welch tubs—first quality	.32	@33
Welch tubs—second quality	.30	@31
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	.33	@34
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	.30	@32
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	.26	@28
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	.24	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	.15	@16
Western—light colored	.22	@24
Western—common	.20	@21

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15¼	@16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14½	@14¾
Farm Dairies—first quality	14	@14¾
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	9½	@11

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 15, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	141⅛
Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$39 37½@$41 50	$29 50 @$32 50
Prime Pork, ⅌ bbl	34 50 @ 35 25	— — @ 24 00
Hams, ⅌ lb	19 @ 23	19½@ 23¼
Shoulders, ⅌ lb	17½@ 18	15 @ 17
Bacon, ⅌ lb	20½@ 26	17 @ 17½
Plain Mess Bf., ⅌ bl	19 00 @ 22 00	8 50 @ 12 50
Lard, ⅌ lb	20 @ 24⅝	19½@ 24½
State Butter, ⅌ lb	46 @ 60	30 @ 40
Cheese, ⅌ lb	15 @ 24	9½@ 16

RICE—Is in limited request, at former quotations.

SALT—Has been in fair demand, and firm in price.

SEEDS—Have been sparingly sought after, at nominally unchanged figures.

SUGARS—Are quiet and depressed. Sales, since our last, 430 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue dull and heavy at 14½c.@19½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Crushed, Ground and Granulated at 19¼c., White A at 18¼c., and Yellow C at 17¼c. ⅌ lb., showing a reduction of ¼c. ⅌ lb. from previous figures.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 85,000 lbs., at 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Is less active, there being little that is desirable offering. Sales, 117 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c. to 23c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand at $2 19 ⅌ gallon. Sales, 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 7,000 bushels Corn at 4¼d. ⅌ bushel; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton. For Antwerp, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FROM OCT. 1, WITH furnished rooms on second floor, by a lady and her son 9 years of age, with or without private table; house must have all modern conveniences, and location between 16th and 35th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,741 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—APARTMENTS AND BOARD BY A literary gentleman and his wife; one of the apartments must be suitable for a study and reception-room; location between 14th and 44th sts; a quiet home, in a religious family desired. Apply to PHYSICIAN, care of Mr. Stebbins, No. 322 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY SATURDAY, AUG. 19, A NICE furnished room and permanent board for a gentleman and wife, in a private family, breakfast at 7, dinner at 6½, near Broadway and 8th-st.; terms must be moderate; want good, plain living, with the comforts of a home. Address A. B. C. D., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENTS CAN be made for the half of an elegant unfurnished house, and a private table, by a family of adults willing to pay liberally. Address VYSE, until September, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH DESIRABLE rooms, wanted by three gentlemen; location between 16th and 25th sts, Broadway and 6th-av. Address E. C. G., Box No. 560 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND FARM known as SPRING LAWN, situated on the East River, at WHITESTONE, Queen's County, L. I., three miles from FLUSHING, containing about 85 ACRES, with dwelling, barns, carriage-house, green house, ice house, farm house, &c., &c., well known as the residence of the late JOHN HAGGERTY, Esq. The property can be advantageously SUBDIVIDED into five or six, or more, admirable building sites. Three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Parties desirous of examining the property can procure tickets and information by applying at the office of HAGGERTY & CO., No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

ALLEN & BROWN.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH U. BROWN, } No. 96 Broadway.

Offer for sale the following houses and lots:
5th-av., corner, with stable on extra lot.
5th-av., near 15th-st., extra size lot.
Madison-av., near 34th-st.
East 23d-st., extra size. West 39th-st., near 5th-av. East 39th-st., near Madison-av. West 36th-st., near 5th-av. East 42d-st., near 5th-av. West 42d-st., near 6th-av. West 33d-st., near 5th-av. West 38th-st., near 5th-av.
Also, a number of other houses and lots in good locations.

FOR SALE.—BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE AND theatre property, located on 2d and Broad sts., between Arch and Race sts., Philadelphia, and known as the Newlin Brewery. The malt-house is four stories high and has three large malting floors; the brewery is first-class; the theatre is half a block distant, and at a small expense could be converted into a splendid malting establishment. The cellars under the brewery are arched, with hard ground floors, are filled with vats of the largest size, and extend under ground fully half a square. There are also six tenant-houses connected with the property. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO VALUABLE LOTS and buildings, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-street; lots 59 feet 9 inches by 108 feet; buildings cover nearly the whole ground; suitable for manufacturing or the leather business; with or without steam power; two open floors 56x100, basement and cellar, same size with arched wall in centre; six vaults under sidewalk; the property will pay 15 per cent as an investment. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at the Orange Hotel, in Newburgh, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, 1865, at 12 o'clock, Noon, a lot of ten acres; one of the most beautiful building sites on the Hudson; two miles north of Newburgh, situated immediately on the river bank, and directly south of the residence of Warren Delano, Esq.; views unsurpassed, well watered, beautiful woods, fine shore, &c. For further particulars inquire of JAMES W. TAYLOR, Esq., 3d-st., Newburgh.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, on the bank of the Raritan River, within 30 miles of New-York; 46 acres tillable land, with a great variety of fruit, &c.; house 40 feet square, with gas and water in; beautiful lawn, well shaded; farm house, gardener's house, barns, stables, cow-house, henery, &c., with the stock and farming utensils. Apply to C. J. FISHER, No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

PLAINFIELD.—FARM OF SIXTY ACRES with crops and stock. Splendid apple, pear and peach orchard in bearing; an abundance of small fruit; two houses, one large and nearly new, situated in a grove of large forest trees, the other a cottage; within fifteen minutes' ride on a fine road from depot. Price for all $12,000. Terms easy. Address GEO. A. MARSH, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE.—LOTS ON 5TH AND 8TH AVS., OPposite Central Park.
For sale.—Lots on streets adjacent to Central Park.
For sale.—Lots on the principal avenues and streets.
For sale.—Several desirable plots of lots above the Park.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TENNESSEE LANDS.—TWO LEGAL GENtlemen, connected with the Tennessee Land Company, go to Tennessee soon to examine titles, pay taxes, and make surveys for the company, and will take charge of other legal business. Call at the office of the New-York and Tennessee Land Company, No. 1 Rector-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM, SITUATED five miles from New-Brunswick, containing 143 acres, including 50 acres of wood land, large orchard of choice fruits, &c. Farm, crops, stock and utensils together or separately. For particulars, apply to CHARLES H. AKLEY, Lafayette Market, Broadway and 42d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BAYonne, on dummy car route, five miles from Jersey City, a neat house and barn, nearly new, 3½ acres of land, in good condition; variety of fruit; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN C. POST, Bayonne, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located at Fordham, Westchester County, ten minutes walk from the depot; house 50 feet square, desirable for a school or private residence; 3 acres of ground. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house southeast corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., 25 feet front, with all the modern improvements. For permits to view and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—MURRAY HILL property; a first-class brown-stone front house on Murray Hill, a few doors from Madison-av.; the house was built in 1863, and will be rented with the furniture if not sold. Address R. S. D., Box No. 2,883 Post-office.

$1,200 TO $1,500 RENT WILL BE paid for a house in a good neighborhood, and buy the furniture; possession this month. B. H. TAYLOR & CORBIERE, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR SOMERVILLE, HIGHLY productive farm, 75 acres; choice fruit; magnificent view; excellent water; will be sold cheap. JAQUES No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 159 West 38th-st., in fine order, and a genteel family residence; price $9,000; possession this Fall. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE PLOT OF LOTS, with the improvements, on 6th-av., and between 124th and 125th sts., Harlem. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 78th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, PARTLY furnished, and grounds, fruit and garden and poultry; situated at Mott-Haven; possession immediately. Inquire of NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS, three-story, brown stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Apply to M. SCHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, to a family of three adults—Americans. Apply at No. 19 Essex-st., in the basement.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET—In the new marble buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. Apply to E. AYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER TO BE LET on lease for a term of years. Apply on the pier, to B. J. SPALDING, Agent.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR; FURNITURE FOR sale; No. 215 Varick-st. Apply for two days.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—WANTED A small farm or country seat on Long Island Sound, between New-Rochelle and Bridgeport; from 5 to 25 acres; good land in close proximity to the water; house furnished preferred. Address, Box No. 1463 New-York Post-Office, stating full particulars, price, &c., as the advertiser has no time to visit places indefinitely described. Buildings must be good and modern in style and improvement.

A LARGE HOUSE OR HOUSES WANTED. —Any person having two houses together, or one very large house, with from 40 to 100 rooms, to be used as a well-kept boarding-house, in a good neighborhood above 14th-st., can find a reliable tenant by addressing H. L. S., *Tribune* Office. N. B.—A large tenement house, to be renovated and refitted, would serve.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR WELL FURNISHed rooms with excellent board by two couple; location to be between 12th and 23d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; undoubted reference given and required. Address DELTA, Box No. 3,253 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSES AND lots in good locations. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON GRIMES' HILL, Staten Island, about ten minutes' walk from the second landing; four large airy rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen; the house commands a fine view of the bay and harbor of New-York; the location is perfectly healthy, and no musquitoes; table and accommodations first class; best of references given and required. Address, for three days, E. R., Box No. 3,572 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING BEEN unexpectedly obliged to return with his family from a pleasant farmhouse in the Catskill Mountains, would give particulars of location, &c., to any person desiring reasonable board for the remainder of the Summer. Apply at No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 12.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Comfortable rooms, with board, may be had in a pleasantly-situated house, about ¾ of a mile from the steamboat landing. Reference is made to Mr. T. P. CUMMINGS, No. 38 Liberty-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT CLIFFWOOD HOTEL, ON THE SEASHORE, 1½ hours from New-York, by steamboats twice a day; fine groves; safe sea-bathing, fishing, sailing; first-class table; $8 to $12 per week. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman as first-rate French cook; understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, puddings, pastry and fine desserts, creams and jellies, ices and confectionery. Address B., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; understands making butter; has two years' reference; would enjoy the Flushing or Long Island route. Call for two days at No. 205 Hester-st., near Centre.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meat and pastry; no objection to a boarding-house or hotel, city or country; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 14th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; perfectly understands her business; has good city reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH SERVANT, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general servant; washes and irons well; wages $8; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse, and is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a private family; best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 128 Christie-st., in the shoe-shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as waitress or chambermaid in the city or country; good reference. Can be seen at 372 7th-av., in the store.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a perfectly sober and industrious married man, with a small family; has a practical knowledge of his business, including the management of green house, grapery, fruits and flowers; also, the laying out of a gentleman's place; best of references given. Address J. W. D., care of J. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER, BY AN Englishman and wife, without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman; the woman as cook and willing to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly, and willing to go to the country; good reference; can be seen at No. 217 East 20th-st., near 1st-av., or a letter addressed E. P., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man who thoroughly understands the feeding and care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can do almost any kind of work; has long and satisfactory city references from first-class families. Address J., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in the country, as gardener or coachman; gardener preferred; he is fully competent to take the entire charge of a garden or horses; he has the best of city references. Address T. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and to assist in the garden; has good city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a young man who can give the best references for honesty, sobriety and capability; can milk; city or country. Apply at No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober, steady man; understands the care of horses and carriages; has the best of references. Call at or address M. O., at Mr. Thorn's livery stable, No. 61 West 31st-st., any day this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; has the best of reference from his last place. Call on or address E. C., No. 9 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A young man who is not afraid of work; can write a fair hand; good reference given. Address R. W., No. 159 Stanton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A first-class coachman and groom; is a Scotchman; can give the best of city reference. Inquire for D. T., at the private stables No. 92 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman as coachman and gardener; understands his business well, and has the best of reference. Call at No. 207 Av. B, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, as gardener; understands the care of greenhouse grapery, also fruit and vegetables. Apply at HENDERSON & FLEMING'S seedstore, 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, lately discharged; has ten years' reference from two places. Address J. G. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; has good city reference. Address L. J. F., No. 24 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable single man; can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 382 Broadway, saddlery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young, single man; has good references. Call at No. 265 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

A PHYSICIAN WHO HAS HAD SOME practice desires a situation as drug clerk or physician's assistant; good reference. Address M. D., No. 266 Broadway, Room No. 4.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A MANUFACTORY, AN ACTIVE young man, 15 years old, a good penman, to be generally useful and make out bills; preferred if he speaks Spanish and had experience in a printing office. Applicants must address in their own hand writing, with references, J. S. S., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FRENCH TRIMMER, milliners, and an experienced forewoman to superintend workroom; also first-class saleswoman for lace and millinery; lace hands, fine sewers and apprentices, at CARTER'S, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER, one who understands his business and can come well recommended, to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 134 Reade-st., second floor, between 10 and 3 o'clock, this day. Married man preferred.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN EVERY COUNTY to sell Powell's great national picture of "The Voters in Congress for the Constitutional Amendment." Thorough agents clear $100 to $300 per month. Send for circular, or call on POWELL & CO., No. 24 Bible House, New-York.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A FRENCH SILK importing house; a young man who has had some experience in the business, and can give the best of reference. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-office, with full particulars.

WANTED—IN A NEW ESTABLISHMENT, A young man of 17 or 18 years of age, well educated, and who can reside with his parents in the city; an opportunity to acquire a good knowledge of business. Address W., Post-office Box No. 2,059.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO IS thoroughly competent and can give good references can obtain a situation by applying immediately at No. 126 Remsen-st., Brooklyn; English or German preferred.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, TO ATTEND A bakery; one accustomed to the business; none others need apply; reference required. Inquire at No. 207 Varick-st.

WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, IN WALL street, a young man about 18 years of age, who has had some experience and is competent to buy and sell Stocks in the street. Address Box 5,232 Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in the hardware and house furnishing business; one of pleasing address may write to Box No. 15 Brooklyn Post-Office.

RIBBONS.—WANTED A GIRL TO LEARN this branch of business; must be able to figure correctly. Apply by letter only to J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

TO PAINTERS.—A GOOD LETTERER CAN find employment at S. T. Bailey's Emblematic Sign Shop, 11 Division-st. None but good workmen need apply.

HOTELS.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,

RICHMOND, VA.

It having been reported that the Spotswood Hotel had been confiscated and closed, the proprietors deem it proper to assure the public that such is not the case. The house is open, as it has been from its opening day in September, 1860.

The house has been remodeled, renovated, refurnished and put in perfect order throughout, and the traveling public may rest assured of finding as comfortable accommodations with us as can be found in any first-class hotel North or South.

Our friends, patrons and the traveling public generally visiting Richmond, are cordially invited to make their home with us, and no pains will be spared to make them comfortable, as we are pledged to sustain the well-known reputation of the house.

CORKERY & MILLWARD, Proprietors.

AUGUST, 1865.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so specially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars address G. W. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

STORK HOTEL, LIVERPOOL—CONtains upward of 80 bedrooms, drawing-rooms, &c.; ladies' coffee-room; billiard and smoking-rooms; is happily situated in a quiet and retired position, yet in the neighborhood of the principal streets, within three minutes' walk from the railway station, and ten from the pier-head. Every comfort and attendance by Mr. and Mrs. BALLARD, (late Thomas,) with moderate charges.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—THE WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The failure of the great Atlantic cable is at length confirmed. A dispatch from Heart's Content, by way of Aspy Bay, states that on the 14th inst. the schooner *First Fruit*, which arrived at Harbor Grace, N. F., reports having on the 6th passed a buoy marked "*Great Eastern*, No. 3." A few hours later she communicated with the *Terrible*, the consort of the *Great Eastern*, and learned that the cable parted on the 2d inst., and that the buoy marked the place where it had disappeared. As the parting took place where the water is about 14,000 feet deep, there is little probability that the cable can ever be recovered.

We have to chronicle another fatal railroad accident this morning, resulting, according to all accounts, from the most culpable neglect of ordinary precautions. A freight train, with passenger cars attached, is run into, while backing, by a locomotive driven at full speed. The passenger cars are completely wrecked, and to add to the horror of the situation, the boiler of the locomotive bursts among the dead and dying passengers. Seven persons were instantly killed, and about thirty received mortal injuries.

A correspondent, writing from Elizabeth, N. J., to the Newark *Advertiser*, says: "Coming East last Spring, I was detained at the Mansion House, at Buffalo, where I met my old schoolmate, JAMES H. EARL. We went to Niagara together, and were together several days, until the flood subsided, when we came to New-York. In our conversation, I noticed his mind was much deranged, being confused by having visited many spiritualists and mediums. He told me of having had dreams interpreted correctly by them, and his future correctly told. At that time I imagined his mind diseased, and you will not think it strange if I say that I consider he acted under a delusion, and was not really guilty, as I have always considered him a good Christian gentleman, and believe he was used by JENKINS when his mind was diseased, and committed suicide when in a deranged condition."

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: A prominent politician of a very radical persuasion, from this city, recently visited Washington and waited on President JOHNSON. After the exchange of the customary courtesies, our citizen asked the President what word he had to send his friends in Louisiana. "Tell them," said the President, "to go to work and organize the Government as quickly as possible, and send on their Representatives to Congress. In this way they can manifest their patriotism, and insure a speedy return to the old ways of the constitution, of honor and civil government."

A planter from the parish of St. Charles, who considers himself fully posted on cotton statistics, informs the New Orleans *Times* that there never were over 400,000 bales of cotton raised any season west of the Mississippi. He thinks that there were nearly 300,000 bales between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande when KIRBY SMITH surrendered, and that 40,000 bales will be added by this year's crop. Of the old crop a great deal has already been hurried to market, and the new crop as well as the old will be entirely cleared out of the country before the 1st of March next. With the limited stock on hand and the crop prospects now before us, he thinks sixty or seventy cents per pound will be the prevailing price in January next.

Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON, late of the Confederate army, is now in Richmond, purchasing stock, farming utensils, &c., preparatory to engaging in planting on his farm in Chesterfield. Gen. HARRY T. HAYS and Gen. DANIEL ADAMS have returned to New-Orleans. Maj.-Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY advertises that he will open a classical and mathematical school in Frederickburgh.

A "Mr. S.," of Burlington, Vt., eloped last week with the wives of three of the most respected citizens of Nashua, N. H. They crossed to Canada on a lumber barge, under cover of night, and were last heard of at St. Leon, C. E., closely pursued by one of the injured husbands. Why didn't he take a dozen or two of "anxious and aimless," and go to Utah?

At Leavenworth, says the *Conservative*, almost incalculable damage has been done in store cellars by the recent rains. Some of the losses go far into the hundreds, and some reach thousands of dollars. Gutters have been undermined, and where there is no curbing the damage to sidewalks is general. The street commissioner has a strong force at work.

A pictorial history of the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass., is soon to be published. It will contain several fine photographic views of the armory grounds, some of the principal buildings on the hill, and the water-shops, with elegant letter-press descriptions, and a brief history of the armory from its foundation.

The White Mountain travel is just now immense, and tasks to the utmost capacity all the hotels and boarding-houses. Crawford's, large as the hotel is, cannot accommodate the rush of travel.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Phœnix Bank defalcation case was up again yesterday, before Justice LEDWITH, and JENKINS, the defaulter, waived an examination, and was committed without bail. The other prisoners are to be examined to-morrow morning, provided counsel do not contrive to hush the matter up. The girl, ROSA ALLEN, from whom Detective MCCARTY took the $840 cluster diamond ring, has instituted a civil suit to compel him to restore the jewel. This being the only jewel that remains to her, she is naturally anxious to retain it.

Early yesterday morning Policeman THOMAS WALKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was murdered by a gang of Sixteenth Ward outlaws, whom he had sought to arrest for debauching a bawd in a cooper's shop in Seventh-avenue. The Police have arrested Allen Cameron, James Murray, Matthew Smith, James Farrell, Terence Quinn, Thomas Brady, Joseph Murray, Henry Miller, James Gill, Patrick Smith and Patrick Collins. An inquest was commenced yesterday, but adjourned until this afternoon, by Coroner COLLINS.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a resolution was adopted appropriating $70,000 for the payment of expenses incurred in taking the census. A communication was received from the comptroller stating that the banks and insurance companies that have paid taxes on United States securities, are now demanding repayment. The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. A quantity of routine business was disposed of, and the board adjourned to Monday next.

Yesterday afternoon FERDINAND BOEHS stabbed his partner, ENEAS J. PETERSON, in the left groin, inflicting a wound which may prove mortal. The parties, who kept an employment agency at No. 42 Bowery, had quarreled over a division of the day's profits. BOEHS was arrested and imprisoned in the Sixth Ward Police-station, and PETERSON was taken to the New-York Hospital.

At the Live Stock Markets this week, the receipts of animals are heavy, especially of cattle, viz.: beef cattle, 6,751; milch cows, 101; veal calves, 1,657; sheep, 19,577; live hogs, 12,240. For months past the receipts of beeves have not been so large, and, excepting one market, they are the largest so far this year. A heavy decline in prices has been the inevitable result, with considerable loss to drovers. The mass of the stock has been made up of thin, half-fed steers and dry cows. A considerable portion of the cattle have been entirely unfit for the butcher, and to this class the decline is principally confined. Prime fat cattle are scarce, and therefore have sold but little lower. The prices range from 9c. to 17½c. ₩ lb., net weight, for all grades; good to prime cattle, 16c.@17c.; common to fair, 13c.@15c.; and poor, 10c.@11c. Milch cows are in fair demand, and sell about as last week. Veals are are rather scarce, and sell a trifle higher. Sheep are more abundant, and prices range from 6½c. to 7½c., ₩ lb., live weight. Live hogs sell at 11½c. @12c. ₩ lb., live weight.

There was much excitement in the Stock market on the Railway speculation which broke down on the failure of KETCHUM, SON & Co. An immense business was done at the reduced prices. Government Stocks were steady. Gold 141 per cent.

There was less activity in general business yesterday. Breadstuffs opened buoyantly, but closed heavily. The tendency of other articles was generally downward.

The Telegraph Gone.

We have hoped almost against hope that some good fortune would ultimately bring through the great Atlantic cable. That hope is gone. We have news direct from the fleet as late as the 6th instant, by an arrival at Heart's Content, (name of mockery!) whereby we learn that the cable broke on the 2d, the day the signals to Valentia failed. All that could be done, as our news indicates, was to fix a buoy as nearly as possible to the place where the fatal break occurred. It is almost ridiculous to think of searching in the wide waste of the Atlantic in fifteen thousand feet of water, for a cable but the thickness of one's thumb, and we may as well make up our minds that the second great and expensive experiment is a complete failure. The public have been gradually prepared for this announcement, yet it will be felt everywhere as a disappointment, not alone to the projectors and their interested friends, but to the world and mankind at large.

The Navy Department Again.

We have already referred to the action of the Navy Department in regard to the war steamer *Algonquin*, built for the service by P. S. FORBES, Esq., under a special contract to make her engine equal in power and economy to that of the other vessels of a similar character built by the department. We publish this morning a letter from Mr. FORBES to the Secretary of the Navy, setting forth the treatment he has received in connection with this contract, and protesting against the manner in which the department is proceeding to test the comparative capacity of his engine.

The Navy Department has hitherto declined to take any notice of the public complaints made on this subject, because they came from parties having no apparent connection with the case. This reason will not apply to Mr. FORBES. He is one of the parties to the contract, the Navy Department being the other. He has agreed to build an engine equal in power to certain others,—and he has a right to a fair, impartial trial which shall determine whether he has fulfilled his contract or not. He alleges, and with apparent reason, that the department does not intend to give him such a trial. He alleges that Mr. ISHERWOOD, the Chief of the Engineering Bureau, has threatened to destroy this engine, and that, under his directions, and for the purpose of fulfilling this threat, the department is *mutilating* his engine, and subjecting it to a mode of trial utterly unfair and unjust both to him and the country. He states that in the original contract he inserted a clause that the trial should be made by running the two vessels together with weighed coal,—the mode which every one instantly recognizes as the only one from which a just decision can be obtained; but the department objected to this on the ground that as the country was at war, they could not be certain of being able to spare a war vessel for that purpose. This objection no longer exists. The war is over, and the entire fleet of double-enders is perfectly at liberty for such a trial. Nevertheless the department insists on trying the engine *at the docks;* and not satisfied with this, it has taken off the wheels of the *Algonquin*, and is substituting others of its own construction; it has altered the engine to suit itself, and it proposes to test the performance, not by actual results, but by calculations based upon an "indicator card" taken at one revolution every half hour, and from which the performance of the engine, during all the other revolutions, when no indicator card is taken, may be guessed at! Mr. FORBES protests against this as a flagrant injustice to him, and a gross imposition on the country.

We find it very difficult to reconcile the action of the Navy Department in this matter, with common justice and a proper regard for the public interest. It looks very much like an attempt to *force* a result which shall conform to its own wishes, than to determine, fairly and impartially, the relative merits of the two engines. What possible interest has the Navy Department in any but a just and proper test? Is its reputation so involved in the engines it has already built,—and is its confidence in *them* so weak that it dare not allow a competition which the whole world shall acknowledge to be fair? Such an assumption would be fatal to its reputation for common honesty; yet the course it is pursuing invites and almost compels its adoption.

We beg to assure Secretary WELLES that this matter will not rest where the pending action of the department seeks to put it. The public will not permit an interest so vast and so dear to them as that of the naval service to be sacrificed to the caprices, the resentments or the private interests of officials, high or low. They will demand a fair and just trial of the question at issue; and if it be not granted, they will know the reason why.

WHERE SHALL REST BE FOUND?—We suppose the reason that certain malcontent Southerners are now proposing to emigrate to the Brazilian empire is, that Brazil is the only country on the American continent in which *negro slavery* is tolerated. The faith of some of our countrymen in the "divine institution" is so profound, that they are unwilling to live in a land where it is not established. Such devotion is certainly calculated to excite admiration; it is a rare thing in the history of the human race. But we advise them before forsaking their native land for Brazil, to make a contract with him that negro slavery shall be eternal in that empire. For if, after getting there, they find an agitation for its abolition, and if before they are well settled down, they should find that it is actually in process of extinction, where, oh! where will they then move to? And we may as well give them the news before they go, that there is actually an important movement at this time in Brazil, looking to the abolition of the institution of negro slavery.

Shall the Rebel Barbarities be Remembered or Forgotten?

The government agent sent out to give Christian burial to the thousands of our soldiers murdered at Andersonville, writes to Washington in favor of preserving the prison-pen as a monument of the wickedness of the rebellion. This recommendation raises a serious question. There can be no good reasons for saving this memorial of the fiendishness of the Richmond Government that will not apply with equal force to many others. The decision must, in consistency, initiate and establish one of two definite policies: either the policy of keeping up, for ourselves and our children, the memory of the abominations of the rebellion, or the policy of consigning them all, as far as possible, to oblivion.

We use the word policy, for it is purely a question of public expediency. No one, we take it, would go for perpetuating the remembrance of those iniquities for the mere sake of nourishing spite and keeping alive old grudges. None but an evil nature—a nature savage, not Christian—will treasure up injuries for vindictive or malignant purposes. Quick forgetfulness is a duty unless some positive good is to come from the remembrance.

We believe that such a positive good is to be gained by preserving the memorials of rebel cruelty. *The thing most needed since the prostration of the rebellion is to make it odious and infamous.* It is not so now in the South. The great body of the people there yet speak of it with respect. They look upon it as a gallant, though ill-fated struggle, to secure Southern rights and interests. They have submitted to the power of the National Government, but for the most part, simply because physical force has compelled them. There is, as yet, no general show of real heart-felt repentance for the rebellion. The South, as a whole, is still proud of it, rather than ashamed of it. There can be no genuine loyalty until this spirit is changed. It is morally impossible that loyalty should spring up in the soul which still admires the rebellion.

But how shall the Southern people be purged from the sympathies that have possessed them for the last four years. The mere military failure will not do it, for there is no discredit in being overcome by superior force. There is no power in mere material coercion to accomplish it, nor will it be effected by any revival of the debate about the right of secession. All that can be said upon the subject was said to the South before the rebellion, without any good result. What we must rely upon to sicken the South with the rebellion, is not physical force or intellectual controversy, but moral influence. We must so show up the real infamy of the rebellion, as carried out by the Jeff. Davis Government, that the Southern people will be constrained, in sheer moral self-defence, to disavow it. When the Southern people once come up to the point of repudiating the action of the Jeff. Davis Government as dishonoring them before Christendom, they will find it very easy to renew their allegiance to the old government with their whole heart and soul. It is a mistake to suppose that the Southern people are indifferent to the opinion of the civilized world. They are exceedingly sensitive to it. One great reason why they have acquiesced so completely in the abolition of slavery by the National Government—not opposing that abolition even when their Northern sympathizers were protesting against it—is the fact that they have been made sensible, during their rebellion, that slavery is hated not only by the North, but by all Europe. It has been brought home to them as never before, that the institution made them a reproach to the world; and, great as are the troubles that emancipation will bring upon them, they yet feel a positive relief in finding themselves clear of the old opprobrium. When President LINCOLN was assassinated, they made haste to denounce the act, recoiling from the chance that they would be held morally responsible for it. If it could be clearly proved that the Richmond Government was privy to that assassination, every Southern man would consider it a disgrace to be known longer as its friend.

This wholesale violation of the laws of war in the torture and murder of thousands of our prisoners, carries with it an infamy that the Southern people will never consent to live under. If the facts of the case, in all their infernal blackness, are exposed to the view of the world, the South will never accept any responsibility for them. It will sooner shift them upon the Richmond Government. But that government was the embodiment of the rebellion. Its public acts make up the history of the rebellion. The world only through its measures and policies, judges of the rebellion. Whatever brings shame upon it brings shame upon the rebellion. It is not possible for the Southern people to repudiate it without repudiating the rebellion.

We say, then, that it should be the policy of the National Government to bring out into the boldest relief all the abominations of the Jeff. Davis rule. It has great piles of Confederate documents and letters in its possession; these should be searched with the closest scrutiny. No pains should be spared in any direction to get the completest exposition of the secret history of the Confederacy. Throw all the light possible upon the concern; it will not bleach, but blacken. We have not one particle of doubt, that if the Southern people were brought to a complete understanding of all the doings of the Richmond Government, especially for the last two years of its existence, they would contract even a greater hate of it than exists in the North. It was their interest and their honor specially that were betrayed by the turpitude of that government.

Undoubtedly the trial of the Superintendent of the Andersonville Prison pen will take a very wide range, and bring out all the general system of barbarity practiced wherever Union soldiers were in the power of the Confederate Government. The world will get an exposure, not made up from newspaper reports, and other sources that may be called irresponsible, but from sworn testimony of a quality and quantity that will satisfy the most incredulous, and defy even the most brazen effrontery to gainsay. The barbarities, unprecedented in Christendom for their infernal character and the persistency with which they were kept up, will be brought before the moral judgment of the world in all their hideous reality; and unless human nature changes, they cannot fail of evoking universal execration. The Southern people must join in that execration, or else be considered approvers and participants, and share in the infamy of the crime. They have still, we trust, good sense and good feeling enough to keep them from any such infatuation.

Until the Southern people are thoroughly cured of all esteem for the rebellion—until they learn to shrink from the very name of it, the government should take care that every proof and token of its real character should be preserved. All loyal men, too, should aim to keep alive the remembrance of its infamy. The public sentiment should consolidate itself into the severest shape of abhorrence and detestation. This perhaps may not now suit the South. They may prefer that everything calculated to bring the rebellion into disrepute should be at once and forever cast out of mind, so that they and their children may in peace keep up the flattering fancy that all this fight against the government, though it turned out badly, was after all a very heroic piece of business. "Show me what you admire," said a wise philosopher, "and I will show you what you are." So long as the South has an admiration for the rebellion, so long will the South be rebel at heart. When this admiration ceases, and the memory of the rebellion becomes gall and wormwood to the Southern spirit, then will be the time when every trace of the rebellion should be swept from existence. True patriotic devotion should redeem any portion of the Republic from reproach. It should bury forever every memorial calculated to perpetuate dishonor and disparagement.

Maniacs.

The omnibus-load of fossils formerly known as the Maine Democracy, yesterday went through the motions of a State convention. PILLSBURY spoke, and said he "hoped that President JOHNSON would receive the assurance of fifty thousand men in Maine, good and true, who would seek to stay up his arm so long as he sustained the ark of the covenant." Precisely what PILLSBURY means by the ark is not clear, but we suppose it is a sort of metallic coffin, containing the "principles" of the late Democratic party. There were 574 delegates to this convention. Last year it was held in Augusta, but as the population of that city was not large enough to furnish delegates from all the towns, it was wisely decided to move the concern to Portland, and the result is any required number of delegates, and Aroostook was fully represented. BION BRADBURY, once a candidate for Governor, thrust a platform into the convention. The platform thanks God that fighting is over; cherishes the memory of the dead who have, &c., &c.; honors the living, &c., also; wants a "bloody and barbarous spirit" banished "from our midst" (at the request of LINDLEY MURRAY, we guess;) wants the government to go its utmost length to restore "constitutional relations between itself" (mark the phrase,) "and the late revolted States." The fifth resolution is a mangled quotation from JEFFERSON, with the usual platitudes about "equal and exact justice," and other things. Further, a splurge on the ballot; next, equal taxation; then, to get back from the government all the money advanced to prosecute the war; next, and very polite, "banishing narrow considerations," we go for ANDREW JOHNSON. Why? Because he is "returning to first principles, in refusing to accept gratuities." J. HOWARD was nominated for Governor, and the convention adjourned *sine die.*

The Trial of Wertz, the Andersonville Jailor.

The Military Commission, with Gen. UNDERWOOD as President and Col. CHAPMAN as Judge-Advocate, convened in Washington for the trial of WERTZ, the Andersonville jailor, has entered upon its task. The simple charge of "violation of the laws of war" is accompanied by a horrid array of specifications, a catalogue of atrocities which humanity shudders to lay to the account of any one man.

It is with intense satisfaction that the American people view the slow-rolling car of justice turning in this direction. It is a proceeding of national importance and of interest inferior only to the arraignment of the President's assassins. Even the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS himself would hardly awaken greater popular attention. And why? Because a hundred thousand personal sufferers by the horrors and cruelties of Southern captivity cry out to unlock the secrets of Confederate prison-houses. Because the kith and kin of these hundred thousand, their friends and acquaintances, and all who have heard their moving stories, join the cry. Because the mothers and daughters, the sweethearts and wives, of those who were tortured even unto death in Libby or Belle Isle or Andersonville, can never forget to execrate the memory of the guilty. Through weary months, stark and haggard prisoners, exchanged just before death would have given them final release, have looked to see the government mindful of their patriot sufferings, and in sleepless remembrance of the past, have awaited the hour when Andersonville should be avenged. As some evidence of the deep feeling which is stirred, witnesses to the cruelties of WERTZ have offered themselves by scores and hundreds. Letters have been pouring to Washington in mails from all parts of the Union, detailing the personal facts to which the writers were eager to testify. Horrible as the chain of specifications is, there is a surplus of evidence for the government on every count.

It has been feared that the public press would prejudice opinion against WERTZ. Some journalists, affecting a misplaced candor and calmness, deprecate the forestalling of popular judgment upon this case. We can hardly understand at what they aim. MACAULAY speaks of men who had doubted the existence of a Deity, afterward humbly worshipping a wafer. And these people, who, with ten thousand living (but barely living) victims of Andersonville, still hollow-eyed, pulseless and hungerpanged in our hospitals and homes, pretend to consider the cruelties of Andersonville if not apocryphal, at least exaggerated,—these same skeptics can trust implicitly the cards of professional attorneys, whose only business it is to defend the accused. The truth is, one must have formed long ago some opinion on this question, and it must now believe that evidence which is least incredible. If it be almost impossible to credit a human being with becoming fiend enough to commit the crimes charged against WERTZ, yet, on the other hand, it is absolutely impossible to doubt the agonized tale told by a thousand mouths, of personal experience in what Gen. BUTLER styles the Andersonville "murder-pen." What, then, becomes of this affected suspension of opinion? We like cool blood and candid judgment. But there are some crimes so atrocious and so palpable that the damning evidence of their truth calls for instant indignation and execration. Such was the case at the trial of the President's murderers, and such is the case now. But the Military Commission, in any event, is not composed of a dozen jurors, picked at random, with prejudices inflamed, and judgment controlled, subdued, and led captive by the daily press. They are competent officers, and like their predecessors who tried the President's murderers, they will discharge their duty honestly, impartially, skilfully, and thoroughly. They are not to be influenced by that natural outburst of feeling which is proper and fitting when so great a crime as this is haled up to public exhibition and detestation. And, as for public opinion, that was long ago formed. No single "Georgia planter" influenced it. It was molded by months and years of testimony and personal experience. In secluded hamlets, by mournful hearthstones, where never printed news penetrates, the broken voice of the soldier or the last message of the dead patriot, has found a public opinion about Confederate prisons. You might as well have expressed doubt, when PAYNE was on trial, whether he had attempted the life of the Secretary of State, as whether it was under WERTZ's rule that these prison enormities were committed. And, as in PAYNE's case, the counsel struck dumb by the weight of evidence, could only admit the facts, and murmur "insanity," so here the attorneys, so sensitive to public opinion, had better plead "brutality of character"—that it was no human being but a fiend incarnate that originated these tortures,—a tiger anthromorphized.

But what the defence will probably attempt to prove, is that WERTZ acted under orders. They will not try so much to gloss the facts, as to shift the responsibility. For the sake of our common humanity we could almost wish the attempt successful, and that the facts would bear out the forensic theory. It is so terrible to contemplate a man brutalized enough to commit voluntarily crimes of such number and magnitude—crimes, too, against captives, and against those who, having fought like gallant men, would awaken sympathy in all honorable breasts—that we half hope it may be proved that some mistaken fidelity to orders, or some neglectful cruelty of official machinery will account for a part of the offences. On the other hand, for the sake of Southern character in general, one would desire to relieve and concentrate the deep blot with which Andersonville now stains it, and to affix the guilt to some few persons, who would bear off the whole infamy and punishment. But whether one or many are inculpated by the evidence, it will go hard with the convicted. We are glad, upon the whole, that this point is to be made by the defence, because it will bring out possibly the hidden history of the true responsibility of the Confederate Government in the matter. It is not WERTZ that the people desire to have punished, but the author, or authors, whoever they may be, of horrors unquestioned and unquestionable. When the guilt is affixed on its real perpetrators, let them all be punished—from the least even unto the greatest.

THE ANGLO-SAXON ELEMENT.—We talk at random a great deal about the Anglo-Saxon race. Look at the *names* in the list of our American Commanders-in-Chief, from the first commissioned by Washington, in 1791, down to the present time. Here we have Gen. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, a Scotch Celt; ANTHONY WAYNE, an Irish Celt; JAMES WILKINSON (Saxon or Gothic;) HENRY DEARBORN, a Welsh Celt; JACOB BROWN, a Welsh Celt; ALEXANDER MCCOMB, an Irish Celt; WINFIELD SCOTT, Scotch; GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Scotch; H. W. HALLECK, Saxon; U. S. GRANT, Scotch. Thus we have eight out of the ten Commanders-in-Chief of our armies during the last seventy-five years, whose origin is no more Anglo-Saxon than it is Tartar. Look at the Celtic names, moreover, that stand in the fore front of the late war: GRANT, MEADE, SHERIDAN, MCPHERSON, GILLMORE, ANDERSON, TERRY (Welsh,) SHERMAN (Welsh,) THOMAS (Welsh,) MCCLELLAN. It is a matter, perhaps, of minor consequence whether our great martial heroes have more Celtic than Saxon blood in their veins or the reverse, so long as they were all true Americans. But it is not out of place to let the Celt have a fair show, in a field of human exertion where he is so clearly entitled to preëminence.

THE READIEST WAY TO CONVICT JEFF. DAVIS.—The speediest and surest way of reaching a conviction in the case of JEFF. DAVIS would be to name a military commission composed of ex-rebel generals, JOHNSTON, LEE, BEAUREGARD, EWELL, LONGSTREET, &c. The late head of the Confederacy could hardly be put on trial for any crime, of which his late military subordinates would not be prepared to find him guilty. This is the opinion of an ex-rebel General.

SPORTS.—Athletic sports and games, which were indulged in a great deal before the war, and remained in abeyance while it lasted, are again generally revived. Clubs for base ball, and even for the not very popular game of cricket, have been organized in large numbers during the Summer, and add their quota to the healthful recreation of the people. We even hear of a reorganization of the numerous boat clubs that three years since made the noble Hudson, on a favorable Summer's afternoon, the arena of exciting and well-contested rowing matches. Our young merchants and clerks are again devoting their leisure hours to this invigorating exercise, and excursions of ten or fifteen miles are made almost every evening to some of the pleasant resorts near the city, which are often enlivened by "little brushes" of a friendly character. On Saturday, at 4 o'clock, a contest of a more formal character is announced between the Columbia and Atlanta clubs, in six-oar outrigger boats, from the foot of Christopher-st. The race is exciting a good deal of interest among amateur blue-jackets, as it will doubtless prove the precursor of similar contests during the summer and autumn. We hail this revival of the healthful pastime of rowing with great satisfaction.

A Suggestion Promptly Complied With.

Some weeks since we alluded to a very distressing case that had occurred at the Tombs. A poor woman, leaving her five children at home—one of the little ones being a nursing babe—went to a neighboring grocery to make some purchases. The proprietor of the store suspected her of a design to steal his cabbages, and caused her arrest on suspicion. A ready policeman escorted the protesting prisoner to the Police Court, and the Justice, on complaint of the groceryman, committed her to the Tombs for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. Three days elapse before the case is reached on the crowded calendar of the court; and, meanwhile, the wretched woman finds herself entirely cut off from communication with her friends. True, the prison rules permit her to employ a messenger, authorized to run errands for persons in her case; but alas! she has not the wherewithal to make his feet move nimbly, and, perforce, must mope, disheartened, in her cell, awaiting the "law's delay," under the dread consciousness that her husband and children are ignorant of her misfortune, and in painful anxiety concerning her disappearance. This story was told to us as an instance of the hardships which oftentimes were endured by prisoners, both innocent and guilty. We at once invoked the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to devise means for redressing this cruel wrong, and prompt heed was given to our request. The outrage was scarcely known ere the relief was applied. For three weeks past a printed notice has been posted in each cell of the City Prison, to the effect that any inmate who may desire to communicate with family or friends, will be supplied by the keepers with paper, pencil, envelope and postage stamp. It is a great satisfaction thus to chronicle the success of a plea made on behalf of the outcast and unfortunate.

The American Minister in Venezuela.

On the 8th of March last, there appeared in this and several other New-York journals an article purporting to be made up from a letter from Puerto Cabello, of date 20th of February last, to the effect that there was "great excitement there in consequence of the American Minister having attempted to smuggle goods into that port." We are assured the charge is utterly groundless. The Collector of that port certifies that, so far from there being any "excitement," as alleged, he never, either officially or otherwise, even *heard* of it; and to the same effect certify the Consuls. The Collector further certifies that he believes the libelous report to be the criminal work of a secret enemy of the official charged. The Minister resides in Caraccas, nearly 100 miles from Puerto Cabello, and we are assured on the very highest authority that he never introduced, or attempted to introduce, an article into that port, either contraband or free; and that the first he ever heard of the "great excitement" spoken of was when he saw it in the New-York papers. He has no doubt as to the author of the letter, or the motives that dictated it. He is known to be a bitter secession sympathizer, an enemy of the Minister, and of the government he represents. The Ministers' friends in New-York are in possession of full documents showing that the Government of Venezuela and the authorities at Puerto Cabello fully exonerate him from the charge.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

WERZ AND WORSE—A POSTPONEMENT.

The trial of WERZ, the Andersonville jailor, which was to have begun this morning, was postponed until to-morrow, on consultation with the counsel for the accused. WERZ is defended by HUGHES, DENVER & PECK, Democratic lawyers of this city. HUGHES was one of Miss HARRIS' counsel, and DENVER was formerly Governor of Colorado. It is asserted that the defence will set up the plea that whatever WERZ did, was by the order of his superior officer, WINDER, and that he cannot therefore be held responsible. If so, the responsibility of his crimes will in the end come back upon JEFF. DAVIS. WERZ is a Swiss by birth. He married in Louisiana, and before the war owned a large plantation and a number of slaves. He was in Richmond at the time our troops went up the Mississippi River and took possession of his plantation. In 1863 he was sent to Europe on a secret mission by the rebel authorities. After an absence of eight months he returned, and was appointed Captain, and assigned to duty on the staff of the rebel Gen. WINDER. Afterward he was placed in command of the Andersonville Prison.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

The appointment of PRESTON KING to the Collectorship of New-York, though made yesterday, was not permitted to be made public till it was telegraphed back here from New-York to-day. The cause of Mr. DRAPER'S resignation is that he became aware of the President's desire to appoint Mr. KING, and accepted it as an indication that his resignation would be very acceptable.

PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Statistics of the War Department show that during the rebellion our armies captured over 300,000 prisoners of war, beside paroling about one hundred and sixty thousand more of the final surrender of the different rebel armies. These records are now undergoing a complete compilation, and the facts developed thereby are of much interest.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

The irrepressible conflict rages in Washington. Hardly a day or night passes that there is not some assault upon a black man or woman who happens to be without protection. Particularly is this the case on the Pennsylvania-avenue line of cars. Last night a parcel of street boys, who happened to be white instead of black, assaulted a lonely mulatto girl in these cars, and literally tore her garments from her body. Her only offence was that she was better dressed than her assailants. The conductor winked at the outrage.

APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE.

JOHN L. STANSBURY and JOHN L. MARXE, committee, make a public and pitiful appeal for food and clothing for the starving and destitute citizens of Spottsylvania County, Va. They say the story of the past and present suffering of the people of this district would be a long, sad, desolate and harrowing one, that may be summed up in the words that their present and pressing need is food and clothes, until their scanty crops of corn can be gathered. This appeal is intended personally for every person who has enjoyed plenty and repose within the Union lines the past four memorable years. The TIMES gives them the benefit of their appeal, and trusts it may meet with a liberal response.

POST-OFFICE BUSINESS.

The military business of the Washington Post-office has decreased to such an extent, that the department known as the Military Division of the Post-office has ceased to exist, and thirty-nine clerks have been dismissed. The others will, however, be retained. The Northern mails are now held open until an early hour in the morning, instead of being closed at an early hour of the night.

ANOTHER PROMOTION.

Major-Gen. HOOKER has recently been made Major-General in the regular army. His commission as Brigadier-General in the regular army dated from Antietam.

PARDONS.

But two or three pardons were granted by the President to-day. Among them, however, was BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, formerly U. S. Senator for Alabama, who resigned his seat on the secession of that State, and went home, but never took any active part in the

rebellion. The cases of one hundred Virginians and two hundred and fifty North Carolinians, nearly all of the twenty thousand dollar class, were recommended by the Attorney-General to-day. Applicants will save themselves much trouble if they will recollect that their applications must be indorsed by the Provisional Governor before they can be considered here.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

TRIAL OF WERTZ POSTPONED.

The trial of Capt. WERTZ was to have commenced to-day, but has been further postponed until to-morrow.

This morning several government witnesses were in attendance, and there are others in the city who can at any moment be summoned.

The accused has for counsel Judge HUGHES, Gen. J. W. DENVER, and Messrs. PECK and SCHADE.

The prisoner is a Swiss by birth.

When the United States forces captured New-Orleans he deserted his plantation and negroes in Louisiana, and, with his wife and three children, went to Vicksburgh. In 1863 the rebel government sent him to Europe as a military commissioner. He remained there eight months, when, returning to Richmond, by running the Wilmington blockade, he was appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Captain, and assigned to the command of the Andersonville prison.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

Publications have recently been made of reports, speculations and inferences about differences of opinion between the President and his Cabinet with regard to the policy proper to be pursued in restoring the Southern States to their former relations to the Union, and particularly involving the question of negro suffrage in the work of reëstablishing the civil government, the initiatory measures to secure which have already been taken through the agency of the Provisional Governors. The proceedings are strictly private, and it is not known that any of the members are in the habit of improperly revealing them. Therefore the publications professing to give reports of what take place in the cabinet council are, to say the least, unreliable. But it may be said with confidence, as an answer to many of the speculations, that there is not now, nor is it believed that there will be any substantial or material difference between the President and his Cabinet with regard to the restoration of the Southern States. One reason for this opinion, is the fact that all the proclamations appointing the Provisional Governors are precisely in the same words, founded on the Tennessee arrangement, and maturely considered by the President and approved by the Cabinet, showing a carefully considered plan, the Amnesty Proclamation being in accord with that document. The President, it is known, from the representation of his intimate friends, is determined to pursue substantially the reconstruction programme thus laid down, having reasonable evidence from the South that it will be successful. Many of the accounts from that section are exaggerated, and misrepresent the true and favorable condition of public opinion. As the result of careful inquiry, it is believed that there is an unwillingness on the part of a portion of the Cabinet to have JEFFERSON DAVIS tried for treason; while there is reason for asserting that the President is persistent in having him brought before a civil tribunal. Chief Justice CHASE is expected to arrive here, in the course of a few days, for consultation with the President as to the time, the manner and the place which shall be designated. The ablest counsel in the United States are also being consulted upon the subject. There is a fixed determination on the part of the Executive that there shall be an immediate and fair trial, by a jury of the country, for high treason. It may in addition to this be confidently asserted that the President has determined, as soon as practicable, to withdraw the order suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to dispense with military courts.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Hon. THOMAS C. THEAKER, of Ohio, one of the Chief Examiners of the Patent Office, has been appointed Commissioner of Patents, in the place of HOLLOWAY, resigned.

COUNTERFEITING.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has issued a circular in reference to counterfeiting, stating that Congress has appropriated a considerable sum of money for the purpose of meeting any expense in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, bonds or other securities of the United States, as well as the coin of the United States. It being expected that further appropriations of a like nature will be made, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the administration of the funds thus created, and the prosecution of the measures contemplated by Congress, shall be committed to the Solicitor's office, and that there be organized therein a division, under the direction of a competent head, to have immediate charge of the measures in question, which has accordingly been done. Col. WM. P. WOOD has charge of this division, under the supervision of the Solicitor, who says:

"The mode of operation adopted by the office are two-fold; first by the offer of rewards for services or information tending to the suppression of counterfeiting; and, second, by direct efforts to collect information and make seizures and arrests through the instrumentality of persons acting under the direction of the chief of the division. In order to secure the rewards it is not necessary that the parties seeking them shall act to any extent under the direction of this office. They may proceed with their operations on their own account and in their own way, until they shall reach their consummation, when they may present their results to this office, and claim proper reward, which will be given with fairness and on the most liberal scale. But it must be borne in mind that in such cases the parties can only look for reward for what they actually accomplished, as the office will not undertake to remunerate them for loss of time, or to reimburse any expenses, which they may have incurred in unsuccessful efforts. Neither is it necessary that such parties shall perform any acts whatever beyond the mere communication of information which shall be found to be of value; and no person possessing such information need apprehend that his just claims will be overlooked or disregarded, since books will be kept in the office in which will be entered every item of information received, together with the name of the party who communicates the information, and before any reward is awarded a careful examination will be made of the whole case, in order that each person who has contributed to the general result shall receive the proper share of the reward."

The Solicitor has also issued a circular to District-Attorneys, Marshals and clerks of courts of the United States, specifying the particular services which he expects of them, and the kind of information to be furnished, including any defect which may be observed in the laws relating to the counterfeiting of United States currency and securities, or in the practical administration thereof in the several districts.

DEFAULTER.

A. P. STONE, Collector of Internal Revenue, of Ohio, was, it is ascertained, a defaulter to the amount of $93,000. His sureties are bound in the sum of $100,000; they are perfectly responsible and will satisfy the government.

A GOOD RECORD.

Nearly $400,000,000 have passed through the Internal Revenue Bureau since its organization, and so far it has not sustained the loss of a single dollar by misconduct of any of its officers.

REVENUE RECEIVED.

The last day's receipts from internal revenue are about $1,500,000.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed FRANKLIN MARTIN Collector of Internal Revenue for the seventh district of Ohio, and FRANCIS FULLER, Surveyor of Customs for the district of Wilmington, N. C.

AMNESTY.

The President to-day amnestied a number of rebels, principally from Alabama and North Carolina. J. T. SOUTHER, of New York, is included in the list.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTOR.

The appointment of Hon. PRESTON KING to the Collectorship of New-York was known to but few officials here yesterday. For some reason not given it was purposely kept by them as a profound secret.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Asia's* mails will close at 7 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about 10 o'clock.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND THE ALGONQUIN.

Letter from P. S. Forbes, Esq., to the Secretary of the Navy.

He Protests Against the Action of the Department.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The action of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in regard to my contract for the engine of the *Algonquin*, makes it necessary for me to ask for your decision, in order that a case may be made on record for appeal, if need be, or for such other action as the ends of justice may require.

At the suggestion of Assistant Secretary FOX, I assumed the responsibility of making a contract for the construction of an engine in a "double-ender," with the view of reducing to the test of actual demonstration the question, whether the world has been hitherto mistaken in acting upon the theory discovered by JAMES WATT, that a great economic advantage is to be gained by using the expansive power of steam, as developed by the employment of a "cut-off," or whether the Navy Department has been mistaken in building an entire navy upon the hypothesis advanced by Mr. ISHERWOOD, and sustained by an experiment tried on an old steamboat fastened to the dock in Lake Erie, that there is *no economic advantage* in using the expansive power of steam beyond very narrow ranges, and that the point of greatest efficiency for an engine is to fill a cylinder seven-tenths full from the boiler before the valve is closed.

The question is one of vital importance, and involves in its practical decision the relative standing of our navy in comparison with the navies of the world. My own experience, in a number of steamers, had proved to me that in proportion to the use made of the "law of WATT," so was the gain in power and economy; and I was therefore anxious to prevent the further expenditure of our national resources in building a navy upon the hypothesis which stood on no broader foundation than an obscure experiment tried on a worn-out engine tied fast to a dock. The Assistant Secretary seemed to agree with me that the object was of vital importance, and to favor this method of determining the question practically.

When the contract was prepared by the department it contained extraordinary conditions, tending rather to deter than to encourage any effort to aid the government in this important matter; but I thought the subject worthy of the attempt, although I became bound by the contract to remove the engine and replace it with another, made according to the navy pattern, in case it fell short of the others in excellence, and although one-third of the total price was withheld as a security to the government that I would perform the agreement, whereas in all other cases only one-fifth is retained for this purpose.

As soon as the contract was made Mr. ISHERWOOD announced that he intended to destroy this engine when built; and to Mr. CORYELL he said, that if "Mr. LINCOLN was reëlected he would have military power to do as he pleased," and he threatened various outrages which he would commit upon this engine and the engine of the Idaho, also building by me for a similar purpose. To these threats I paid no attention, supposing that the department would protect me in the effort I was making to serve the country; an effort which, I may be permitted to say, I was making without any possibility of profit, and thus far with a large loss, and with no expectation of advantage except that which I might share with all my fellow-citizens who hope to see the United States maintain itself on the ocean, as it has on the land, in the front rank of nations.

By terms of the contract, the payments of the two-thirds were to be made in "six equal parts, as the work progresses, with a reservation of 33⅓ per cent. of each part," of which the last was due when the engine was completed, leaving one-third as a guarantee that I would perform the remaining conditions of agreement. The engine was completed about the 1st of July, and run at the dock for four days, as required by the department; and the bill for the sixth installment was duly certified for payment by the engineer of the department, under whose superintendence the engine was built, and countersigned by Mr. WOOD and Admiral GREGORY, as by regulation it was required to be. When presented to Mr. ISHERWOOD for his signature, he refused to affix it, although he had before him the official certificate of the completion of the engine according to contract, from which alone he could know anything about it. Mr. GARDNER, my agent, went to Washington to demand the necessary signature, and he was refused by Mr. ISHERWOOD, who assigned for his reason, not that he had any right under the contract to withhold it, but that he feared I would not comply with my part of the agreement, in case it should be found on trial that the engine did not perform as well as was expected, and that he intended to reserve this sixth payment, in addition to the one-third reserved by the terms of the agreement, as a further guarantee for my honesty and responsibility.

Against this outrage I protest as a gross violation of the agreement on the part of the department; and I demand that Mr. ISHERWOOD be compelled forthwith to sign the bill, in order that I may receive the money due me under the contract. On this point I request your decision, that I may, if necessary, take such further steps for enforcing my rights as may be open to me.

By the terms of the contract, the engine, being completed, must be tried, in order to determine the very important question (if it may be called a *question*) whether the laws of steam have been unknown to the world till the year 1860. The trial stipulated for in the contract is to be made by comparing the engine of the *Algonquin* with a specified machine, namely, with a machine similar to those which are in twenty-five other "double-enders." When the contract was written, I introduced a clause that the trial should be made by running the two vessels together with weighed coal; but the department struck it out, assigning as a reason that they could not be certain to have one of this class of vessels out of use for such a trial when needed, and I assented to the reason, thinking it not fit to require a vessel to be withdrawn from active duty in time of war, even for so important a service as this. But that reason does not now exist, and a whole fleet of these "double-enders" are at command for this purpose. The *Algonquin* was brought to New-York on Saturday, the 22d July, by an officer of the navy, and on Monday, the 24th, the department ordered her to be coaled (and she was coaled) for a trial trip in the harbor of New-York, as it was alleged, for the purpose of determining the questions at issue; and the standard of comparison by which the engine was to be measured, according to this order, was a report made by a congressional committee of the performance of the *Eutaw* in the Potomac River. This order recognizes the very obvious necessity of trying the question when the vessel was in motion; and there was no pretense made by the department that the true method was to remove the peculiar wheels of the *Algonquin*, which constitute a part of her excellence, tie her up to a dock, and ascertain how well she ought to be able to perform by calculations made by persons appointed by the department for that purpose. But there were two fatal objections to the proposed standard of comparison, one of which was that the *Eutaw's* engine differed from the specification which established the contract-standard in a very important particular, and the other was that the *Eutaw* was run in fresh water as cold as floating ice could make it, and the *Algonquin* must be run in salt water of a summer temperature. These objections, after some opposition by Mr. ISHERWOOD, prevailed; and it then seemed that the only proper course for the department was to substitute one of the vessels of the specified class for the *Eutaw*, and run the two boats in the North River, *where Mr. Fox had ordered the Algonquin to be run when he supposed the report of the Eutaw's performance would be accepted as a fair standard of comparison.*

But instead of this, I am officially notified by Admiral GREGORY that he is ordered to mutilate the engine of the *Algonquin* by removing the wheels which are adapted to the use of high measures of expansion in the engine, and essential to the best results; to substitute wheels of some other form and proportion, and to have the engine run at a dock in the city of New-York, in comparison with an engine of the specified class, where the power is to be measured, not by the revolutions of similar wheels, but by calculations based upon an "indicator card," taken *at one revolution every half hour;* and from which the performance of the machine during the five hundred other revolutions, when no "indicator card" is taken, may be guessed at.

That the engines of the *Algonquin*, when "cutting off" very short, will not perform as well tied up to the dock and deprived of the momentum of the vessel, has been discovered by the department, by comparing her run at the dock with her run from Providence, and is admitted; while, on the other hand, the engines of the department, taking steam for six-tenths of the stroke of the piston, do not need the equalizing force of the great fly-wheel which, in effect, the ship is. But this engine was not built to run at the dock. If it had been, a large fly-wheel would have been applied to it, as is the case with all stationary engines ever since Mr. WATT first applied a cut-off. It is true that a fly-wheel, to take the place of the momentum of the boat, could now be applied to the *Algonquin* at a considerable cost; and then the economy would be produced as perfectly as if the vessel were under way; but when it is considered that it would cost nothing to allow the boat to run up and down the North River, it would seem very useless to substitute, at great expense, an extraordinary for the ordinary momentum which belongs to the vessel itself when in motion; and I shall not defray the expense of constructing such a fly-wheel, in order to make a trial at the dock a fair one.

There are other objections to every trial involving calculations, to be made by experts, which are insuperable. The persons proposed are all more or less under the control of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, either as contractors or employes; and I certainly would not submit to have them decide, upon abstruse calculations which I do not understand, that the *Algonquin ought not* to be able to do what I am entirely confident *she can do*, if permitted to run in the North River.

I can readily understand why the Engineer-in-Chief should be unwilling to have his hypothesis brought to the test of actual practice. If it should be proved that, after having constructed an entire navy, and spent hundreds of millions of the treasure of the American people upon his own crude ideas, the whole civilized world has yet been right in obeying the "law of Watt," and that his experiment in 1860 in Lake Erie only proved that he had a bad steam-engine to work with, instead of proving that the science of a century is really nothing but ignorance, his position would certainly be unenviable. But I cannot understand why the department should desire to prevent an exposure, if the truth really requires it; for although it is very late now, after untold millions have been spent, to abandon the error, yet every day only aggravates the evil, and the sooner the truth is known the sooner we will be able to rectify our mistake, *if we have made one*, or be assured that our navy is really superior to any other in the world because of the important discovery upon which it is built—a discovery so novel and striking that its author says of it, in 1861, in an official report, that the contrary theory had become so well established "that up to *within the last one or two years the assumption of economy passed unchallenged* by the engineering profession," and was only overturned by the Lake Erie experiment.

I, therefore, protest against any mutilation of the engine of the *Algonquin*, or any trial with indicators at the dock, for the purpose of determining the question at issue.

If, however, the department desire a public exhibition of the two engines at the dock, I have no objections to it. On the contrary, I should be very willing to have it made, because it would give the *Algonquin's* engine some use which it needs to smooth the working parts preparatory to a trial, and because it would enable our fellow-citizens to see the two machines at work, and so diffuse knowledge on a subject which appears to me to be of vital importance to our standing in the family of nations.

On this point I request your decision.

Very truly, P. S. FORBES.

NOTES.

—We are gratified to learn that the dangerous thoroughfare, corner of Fulton and Broadway, has received due attention at the hands of the Police Commissioners. Two more patrolmen have been stationed there, and the public may now have some chance of a safe crossing during the heat of the day. The additional force ought to be still further augmented, to insure perfect safety to pedestrians.

—The newspaper returns of Chicago show that the sales for the year ending May 1, of the Chicago *Tribune*, were $353,600; of the Chicago *Times* and *Journal*, $100,000 each. The receipts for advertising of the *Tribune* were $190,844; the *Times*, $76,596; the *Journal*, $63,950, and the *Post*, $26,556.

—We believe there is good authority for the statement that Mr. ROBERT LINCOLN, son of the late President, is shortly to be married to a daughter of Secretary HARLAN.

—Copper and nickel change continues to circulate superabundantly in the city railroad cars. This is the best index of the abundance of it throughout the city. We can clearly do with less of the fractional currency than is now in circulation.

—A very neat edition of MONTALAMBERT'S eloquent essay on the suppression of the rebellion has been issued by the publishers of the *Messager Franco-Americain* in this city. It should have an extensive circulation.

Fire in Troy—Gen. Hooker.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The extensive machine-shop of the Troy and Boston Railroad in the upper part of this city was totally destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock to-night. The fire originated in the paint-shop, and was accidental. Loss about 20,000; fully insured.

Major-Gen. HOOKER is in town, the guest of Mr. J. M. FRANCIS, editor of the *Times*. The General is to take part in the celebration of the Battle of Bennington, to-morrow, with Major-Gen. CARR.

From New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The steamer *Pauline Corsall*, from New-Orleans on the 9th, has arrived, with 125 bales of cotton for Cairo and 111 bales for St. Louis.

The three military divisions of Texas are commanded, with headquarters as follows: Eastern, Gen. A. J. MOWER, Galveston; Central, Gen. D. S. STANLEY, Victoria; Northern, Gen. F. STEELE, Brownsville.

The Mexican *Ranchero*, of July 28, which the New-Orleans *Times* says is rather doubtful authority, reports the sacking of Corpus Christie and the desecration of a family vault, by the United States troops.

Gen. LOPEZ has left Matamoras for Mexico.

Politics in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The political pot is beginning to boil here. The Democrats, to-day, nominated DANIEL S. FOX for Mayor, and other officers. Much quarreling took place in the Ward Conventions, and in one of them a fight occurred, in which two delegates were stabbed. Both will probably die. The Union party have held their ward elections. Mayor HENRY has declined the nomination.

The Explosion on the Steamboat Arrow.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER LYNCH AND A JURY.

An investigation into the cause of the explosion of the steamboat *Arrow*, in the North River, off the foot of Thirteenth-street, New-York, whereby several lives were lost, was commenced before Coroner LYNCH and a jury yesterday morning. The evidence taken is in substance as follows:

Amos R. Clark, sworn—Testified that he was a merchant doing business in New-York and resided in Tarrytown; was on board the *Arrow* on the 5th of August when the explosion occurred, while off the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River; was on the upper deck at the time; after the accident, got over the rail, and remained there until the steam all escaped; always considered the boilers of the *Arrow* to be poor; did not see any one in the water; threw over a settee to get upon.

E. S. Chapin, sworn—Resides in Irvington, N. Y., and is a salesman in New-York City; was on board the steamboat *Arrow* on the 5th instant; heard a noise as he sat on the main deck; passengers rushed up the hatchway; witness got on the guard outside the wheel-house, and soon saw that water came out of the smoke-pipe; remained on the guard of the boat about half a minute, and then succeeded in getting into a small room back of the paddle-boxes, where he shut himself in until the steam and smoke passed away; there was a great deal of confusion, and many were alarmed; the officers tried to quiet them; did not see any one jump overboard; was acquainted with a Mr. Cooper, who jumped overboard and was drowned; heard of a gentleman who left the boat because an accident had occurred that morning; the boat was believed to be faster than the *Coffin*, which runs on the same line; talked with a number of persons in reference to the accident; did not know when the boilers were examined by the inspectors; witness had several hemorrhages, as a result of the accident on the *Arrow*.

David E. Smith, of Nyack, sworn—Am a merchant and part owner of the *Arrow;* was not on board on the 5th inst.; bought the *Arrow* on the 10th of April; my brother and myself own the boat; she was built about 27 years ago in the yard of Lawrence & Sneeden, New-York; rebuilt the first time about 1837 or 1838; about six years after she was built she took fire and burned down; was rebuilt and run until 1848 or 1849, when she was again burned; both conflagrations occurred at the wharf at Nyack; my older brother then owned her; her average rate of speed was about 15 to 16 miles an hour; was a boat of ordinary speed; her present boilers are about six years old; soon after the last rebuilding, the boat was sold to Bradford & Cox; was rebought by us in April last; know nothing of the boat during the time it was out of our possession; the boilers were inspected about the 1st of July last, when the old certificate ceased; a new certificate was then obtained, and it pronounced the boilers in good condition; consider steamboat owners entirely at the mercy of the Government Inspectors; everything was done that the law required in reference to the safety of the boat; never heard a word against the safety of the boat before the accident; we have a boiler inspector named Nicholas St. Pierre, whom we pay to inspect the boilers; he does nothing else; has been in our employ for ten years; know of no other line which does the same thing; he has done repairing (patching) on this boiler in all parts; the inner part of the flue gave way; the flues are fifteen feet long; the hole remaining is about the size of a man's two hands; one of the flues may have been patched at the end, but never in the centre; the present one gave way about six feet or more from the end; the Government Inspectors test the strength of boilers by hydraulic pressure, which is the only way this boiler could be got at where the collapse took place; the name of the engineer is Peter Vanorman; he lives at Haverstraw, N. Y.; he was burned about the face and arms while trying to stop the engine after the accident; there were two firemen on the *Arrow*.

After the above witnesses were examined, the investigation was adjourned until Thursday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CASE OF MR. SHELLY.—The *Tribune* correspondent, whose dismissal from New-Orleans has been noticed, is named SHELLY. It seems that when Gen. CANBY was in command here, Mr. SHELLY was on duty by order of the Secretary of War. Some informality about commission involved him in pecuniary trouble, which was, however, settled at headquarters. While at New-Orleans, as the *Tribune's* correspondent, he wrote letters which didn't suit Gen. CANBY. Soon after this old charge was revived, and he was sent here. He has a letter from Gen. BANKS to Senator WILSON, strongly urging the Senator's interference in the matter. The *Tribune* stands by him, and counsel has been employed to see that justice is done. This is the case as given by Mr. SHELLY'S friends; the other side has already been published.

A WEST-SIDE TRAGEDY.

The Sixteenth Ward Banditti Inaugurate a Reign of Terror.

THEY ARE ARMED AND READY FOR ANY CRIME.

Murder of a Metropolitan Policeman—Arrest of Twelve Suspected Persons.

INQUEST BY CORONER EDWARD COLLIN

Recently, in Police Trial Chamber, President ACTON declared with emphasis that he would break and scatter the Sixteenth Ward banditti if it required the entire force of the Metropolitan Police to do that work. He had listened to Capt. HEDDEN'S appeals for more men and heard the well-grounded complaints of peace-loving and worthy residents of the ward until it had become painfully manifest to him that in that region of New-York there was danger that thieves and outlaws who adroitly cover their tracks might inaugurate a reign of terror. He had no men to spare; for the Metropolitan force, strong and trustworthy as it is, is yet lamentably deficient in point of numbers. Therefore, he bade the officers in that slum of the city, exercise the greatest vigilance, and never hesitate to capture a thief and defend themselves at all hazards. The reign of terror which was apprehended appears to have been by no means a myth; for in the testimony which was given yesterday, before Coroner COLLIN, by Mr. JOHN FOX, and which we reproduce below, shows that he, if no other resident of the Sixteenth Ward, was "afraid to say anything," lest the outlaws who infest that region should waylay and murder him. But this is subject for editorial comment, and the reporter will hasten to detail the particulars of the latest Sixteenth Ward tragedy.

On Monday afternoon a wretched female of the town, whose name is unknown, because she has fled into that obscurity whence she came, entered ALLEN CAMERON'S bar-room, at No. 95 Seventh-avenue, and there drank with the loungers—or loafers, if you will—who were in the place, and after repeating the fearful dose that the bar-keeper styled Bourbon whisky, fell, unconscious, to the floor. She was taken into JOHN FOX'S cooper or carpenter shop to sleep away the poison. Later at night a gang of vagabonds, who have skeleton keys that admit them to places where they may skulk the police, learning that this lost female lay in one of their lurking places, entered and debauched her against her will, and her piercing appeals for aid drew to the spot two trusty guardians of the night. One of these—Officer THOMAS WALKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police—the felons murdered. The other, providentially, lives to stand a witness against the murderers. The testimony which we reproduce below succinctly narrates the story of the murder.

All but one, JOHN WARD, escaped at the time of the murder; but later yesterday morning, Officer WALKER having died at the Jews' Hospital, a detachment of police went out and arrested Allen Cameron, James Murray, Matthew Smith, James Farrel, Terence Quinn, Thomas Brady, Joseph Murray, Henry Miller, James Gill, Patrick Smith and Patrick Collins, all of whom are known as associates of WARD, and some of whom are believed to have been concerned in the debauchery and murder. These were committed to the cells and held to await an

INQUISITION BY CORONER COLLIN.

Policeman Arthur Rork, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, sworn—By order of the Acting Captain, [John J. Ward,] Mr. Walker and myself patrolled together in civilian attire; at about two o'clock on Tuesday morning we went down Sixteenth-street to Seventh-avenue, and then up Seventh-avenue to Seventeenth-street; I walked up Seventeenth-street at a slow pace, and heard loud talking on the west side of Seventh-avenue; Officer Walker and myself concealed ourselves in the shade behind a wagon and listened; the language indicated a disturbance, some of the speakers accusing others of not having done their duty; we heard a door broken open, and immediately thereafter a female screamed for help; I told Mr. Walker that a soldier's family dwelt in that neighborhood, and that in my belief a gang of rowdies had gone there to assault an unprotected woman; we went on down toward Seventh-avenue, and when we had reached the cooper's shed where we had heard the screams a man passed; we then saw a crowd of about five, who on our approach went to the opposite side of the street; presently two more came from the cooper's shop and joined the gang; the screams still continued, and therefore we presumed that there were yet men inside the building; when we went to the door the deceased stood on my left side; the screams, which seemed to be muffled, were continued, and we thought that a woman was being choked; the deceased drew his revolver and cocked it; I drew my revolver, and holding it in my left hand, strove to open the door with my right; Mr. Walker demanded admittance, saying, "We are officers, you villains—what are you doing to this woman?" I made an effort to pull open the door, and at the same time persons inside endeavored to push it open; we stepped back, and one man sprang out to the left and ran toward Sixth-avenue; Mr. Walker turned to grasp the fugitive, and at that moment a pistol was fired from the inside; the door was very nearly open; just at the time of the firing a man ran out past me on the right, and I fired upon him, but without effect; I pursued him up Seventh-avenue, and when at the centre of the block, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, I fired again, but failed to wound the fugitive; I again tried to deliver another charge, but the exploded caps had clogged my pistol, and it would not revolve; in Sixteenth-street, about a hundred and fifty feet east of Seventh-avenue, the fugitive threw off his hat, coat and waistcoat, and took refuge behind a tree-box; I reached the spot, and struck him on the head with my revolver, knocking him to the pavement; I then took him down Seventh-avenue, and met a civilian, who informed me that two men lay dead in Seventeenth-street, around the corner; I found no person there but deceased, lying flat on his back, with his feet toward the house; I shook him and called him by name, but he did not speak; his left arm was extended nearly at right angles with the body, and his right hand, grasping his revolver, lay on his breast; I went to the corner, and, seeing one of the gang approaching, and supposing that he intended to take my prisoner from me, I fired upon him, and the crowd fled; I hurried with my prisoner to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, and on the way met Officer Underwood; I bade him go down where Officer Walker lay, and there remain; I turned the prisoner over to Sergt. Taft, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and then, accompanied by another officer, I returned to the spot where Officer Walker lay, as I thought, dying; I stepped into the cooper's shop and saw a woman; she said she had never seen the men previous to the attack which they had made upon her; I took deceased to the station-house; a physician ordered that he be taken to the hospital in Twenty-eighth-street.

AFRAID OF THE THIEVES.

John Fox sworn: I live at No. 208 West Sixteenth-street, and occupy the repairing shop at No. 130 West Seventeenth-street, where the woman was heard to scream; a rear door opens into the yard, and a front door opens into the shop; several young men about there have keys to the front door; when I went to the shop on Tuesday morning, I found that both the front and rear doors had been burst open; I knew that these persons had keys to my place, *but was afraid to say anything!* I recognize four of the prisoners as persons who have frequently visited my place; John Ward, here under arrest, is one of the number, and James Farrell is another.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD BANDITTI.

Allen Cameron, of No. 95 Seventh-avenue, publican, sworn—At about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon a woman entered my bar-room and inquired for James Revensburg, the man who kept the place before I took it; after several questions concerning the whereabouts of the former landlord she called for a drink and invited the four or five persons who were in the house to join her; after conversation with Boylan, Scullen, and Gleason, three of the men who were there, she treated again, and fell by the side of the counter; Scullen threw cold water on her face, and two or three bystanders took her into a little room back of the bar; I spoke of calling officers to take her away; but the bystanders protested, saying that she would soon revive; at about seven o'clock Boylan and Joseph Murray took her into the carpenter's shop, and there left her, saying that they would take her away at about eleven o'clock; she was about forty-five years of age, of light complexion, and was attired in a dark dress with white waist; I think her a prostitute; never saw her before; closed my bar-room before ten o'clock; there is a rough crowd in the neighborhood, and I close early, for fear of trouble; some of the men who visit my place work, and what others do I cannot say; Boylan and Joseph Murray work.

Here, the hour being late, Coroner COLLIN adjourned the case until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

At 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON made a post-mortem examination of the body at the Jews' Hospital. The face of the deceased and his attire were covered with blood. It was found that the ball had entered the brain in the region of the right ear. It passed through the ear, the skull, and the right hemisphere of the brain, producing an extensive fracture over the entire surface.

Policeman THOMAS WALKER, who is the second officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, that has fallen within nine months, in attempting to deal with the Sixteenth Ward banditti, was a vigilant officer and estimable citizen, a native of England, aged 35 years. He has left a widow and young daughter, dwelling at No. 145 East Thirty-fifth-street.

Newly Invented Process for Saving Gold and Silver.

Mr. JOHN N. WYKOFF, of No. 131 Pearl-street, is now busily engaged in testing a newly invented process for saving gold and silver while extracting the precious metal from the ore. From a cursory examination of the process we are satisfied that it is destined to prove the great desideratum so long sought for by mining companies.

The process is extremely simple, and consists in grinding up the ore to a fine dust, then placing it an iron pan with a deposit of mercury, covered with water. A fire is then placed beneath the pan, and by the action of the boiling fluid the mercury is sent bubbling up through the water in minute globules, thus catching every particle of gold or silver that may be floating in the water. The system has proved a grand success.

From the old method of washing an immense amount of precious metal was lost by the particles being so minute as to float off with the superabundant water. One of the great points in favor of the new process is, that no matter how fine the ore may be crushed, the gold is not lost. On the contrary, the finer it is ground the better. In cases where tailings have been worked over, $50 per ton has been extracted where $1 per ton had been considered a fair rate. In some instances as high as $600 per ton have been taken from tailings which had yielded $20 per ton on first working. The simplicity of the process is such that the veriest tyro in the mining art may successfully work it. Mr. WYKOFF is constantly on hand at his office, testing samples sent him, and will afford all necessary information regarding his patent.

DR. VON EISENBERG—whose specialty is the treatment of the eye and ear—continues to astonish the old fogies of the medical profession by his cures of what have been given up as hopeless cases. We have heard of several very curious operations, recently performed by this skillful practitioner, that ought to be reported by the Medical Society.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

Heat and Exhaustion.

It requires a constitution and physique of unusual strength to resist the effect of the enervating heat of July and August. Unless the system is toned and sustained by a wholesome stomachic during these oppressive months, it is likely to be so severely debilitated as to render it an easy prey to the epidemics which prevail in the Fall. "A wholesome stomachic! Where is it to be found?" asks the reader, who has, perhaps, been told by his physician that a little *good* brandy is a serviceable stimulant, and has sought for that obsolete article in vain. It would be as idle to expect *wholesomeness* and *purity* among the liquors of commerce as to look for miracles of piety in the State Prison or wisdom in an Idiot Asylum.

There is one *safe resource*—but *one*—for those who need a protective tonic and health-sustaining invigorant. Let them commence at once, as the torrid season opens in all its intensity, a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Ask the returned officers and soldiers of the Union army, who have used this elixir during the war, what *they* think of it. They will tell you that it keeps up the vital forces under the wilting beams of a vertical sun without vitiating the blood or creating any undue excitement in the circulation. As the poet Cowper said of tea, "it cheers, but not inebriates." It braces the nervous organization and regulates all the functions of the body. No other stimulant can compare in purity with the essence of rye, which forms its basis, and the tonic, aperient and anti-bilious herbs, with which it is medicated, are the best of their kind on the face of the earth. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity and wind colic, and, by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

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This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

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will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the weakest hair; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

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Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dematologist, No. 49 Bond-st., wishes to inform the citizens of New-York and vicinity that his office in this city will be closed WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 4 P. M.

It will be reopened MONDAY, Oct. 2.

In the meantime the Doctor can be consulted, or addressed, at his Boston office, No. 24½ Winter-st.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

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In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

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Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 93 Bowery, New-York.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine. No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HASBROUCK—MASTERS.—In this city, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 9, by Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., LL. D., Mr. FRANK HASBROUCK and Mrs. LEERENA C. MASTERS, of Brooklyn.

MURPHY—MCGRATH.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, at St. Joseph's Church, by Rev. Father Thomas Farrell, Mr. MICHAEL MURPHY and MARY FRANCES MCGRATH, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, of consumption, ANN ARMSTRONG, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 615 Greenwich-st., at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, the 16th inst. The remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

BISSELL.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, at the residence of her daughter, at Harlem, Ill., MARY HAYES BISSELL, widow of the late Emory Bissell, M. D., of Norwalk, Conn., in the 77th year of her age.

Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

BURNS.—After a severe illness, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Mary Burns, aged 2 years, 3 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 22 Avenue D, on Thursday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

CLINTON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, at the residence of her son, Dr. Alexander Clinton, ELIZABETH, widow of Charles Clinton, in the 96th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

CARNES.—At Riverdale, on Hudson, Monday, Aug. 14, MARY WAINWRIGHT, wife of Nathaniel G. Carnes.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Hudson River Railroad Station, 30th-st., at 12:30 P. M. Returning, leave Riverdale at 3:22 P. M. The remains will be taken to Mount Auburn for interment.

DEVLIN.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 15, after a short but very severe illness, MARY ANN, relict of the late Daniel Devlin, aged 68 years and 5 months.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, George, Thomas, Daniel and John, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 119th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Thursday morning, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock. There will be a solemn Requiem Mass celebrated for the repose of her soul at St. Paul's Church, Harlem, at 10½ o'clock.

DUCKWITZ.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, CHARLOTTE ADELAIDE, beloved wife of Charles A. Duckwitz, and youngest daughter of the late Andrew T. Bache, of Morristown, N. J.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, New-York, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOSTER.—In this city, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, CHARLES W. FOSTER, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 15 West 16th-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

GWYNNE.—On Monday, Aug. 14, DAVID D. GWYNNE, aged 27 years and 7 months.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 150 Ainslie-st., between Graham-av. and Smith-st., Williamsburgh. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

HULL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, Mrs. HANNAH HULL.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her brother's residence, No. 78 West Broadway.

LOSEE.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, JAMES S., eldest son of Peter and Catharine A. Losee, aged 19 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 213 East 11th-st.

LANE.—At Washington Heights, on Sunday evening, Aug. 13, LIZZIE JOSEPHINE, aged 1 year and 9 months. Also, Tuesday, Aug. 15, JOHN B., aged 15 years and 3 months, children of John J. and Marietta Lane.

The funeral will take place at their residence, 10th-av. and 158th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, Aug. 16.

MILBURN.—On Monday, Aug. 14, FANNY EMORY, eldest daughter of Rev. W. H. and Cornelia A. Milburn, aged 18 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the house of her father, new No. 163 (old No. 119) West 21st-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 M.

ROOSA.—At Middletown, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 10, JOHN THOMSON, son of Ann Eliza Thomson, deceased, and Jas. F. Roosa, aged 6 months.

RYAN.—THOMAS RYAN, aged 34 years and 5 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 Orchard-st., Thursday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock; also the members of Tecumseh Lodge No. 487, F. A. M., and Empire Chapter No. 160, R. A. M.

SCHUYLER.—On Monday, Aug. 14, HELENE, only daughter of Spencer D. and Alice E. Schuyler, aged 1 year, 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, from the residence of her parents, New-Brighton, Staten Island, without further invitation.

SCHMIDT.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, at his residence, Locust Island, New-Rochelle, JOHN W. SCHMIDT, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, in New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 16th inst., without further invitation.

SHERMAN.—At Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, on Friday, Aug. 11, J. SHERMAN, United States Consul at that place, in the 63th year of his age.

TREDWELL.—Suddenly, at Hempstead, South L. I., DANIEL TREDWELL, in the 85th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

WALKER.—Killed while in the discharge of his duty Officer THOMAS WALKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Metropolitan Police, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WISSWELL.—On Monday morning, Aug. 14, FREDERICK W., only son of Wm. J. Wisswell, aged 16 years and 9 days.

Funeral from his father's residence, South Bergen, N. J., Wednesday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends are respectfully requested to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

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FIRE AND BURGLARY.—THE ATTENTION of the public is invited to the very superior facilities afforded for the safe-keeping of GOVERNMENT BONDS, FAMILY SILVER and other valuables, in the STUDIO BANK VAULTS, Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The vaults are FIRE and BURGLAR proof, and absolute safety is guaranteed. Safes and iron boxes, of various sizes, inside the vaults, with combination and other patent locks, to rent by the year, with special private office accommodation.
WM. A. CROCKER, Superintendent.
Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.

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GREAT REMEDIALS OF THE AGE!
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, New-York, having discovered the origin of these direful diseases, and the plants which are the only positive remedials for these and other diseases, will mail his treatise to applicants who remit ten cents and stamp.

THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY are prepared to supply families with their milk, from wagons, every morning, (Sundays excepted, as it will keep over from Saturday) at 40 cents per quart, on a basis of 8 cents a quart for pure milk. We are also ready to supply shippers and others with our preserved condensed milk, the best in the market. For particulars see our circulars at our office.
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TRUSSES.—THOSE WHO FIND A SMALL swelling on the abdomen, near the groin, are ruptured, and should call without delay on Dr. SHERWOOD, No. 545 Broadway, and get one of his trusses, which can be used in bed or at business without pain, and is the only instrument that can be relied upon for the cure of hernia. Send for a circular.

THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH pain in the back, chest or shoulders, a sinking, dragging, hollow feeling about the stomach, costiveness, piles, or any of the difficulties known as female diseases, can find relief without the expense of a doctor or of medicine, by using one of Dr. SHERWOOD'S Supporters, at No. 545 Broadway. Warranted in all cases. Send for a circular.

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No. 194 Broadway.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.
WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of, New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

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7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
UNITED STATES, WESTERN UNION, and RUSSIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH STOCKS FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., *Times* Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 and $1,000, REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS, WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, 1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER, AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.
These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.
These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.
The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.
Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.
The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.
The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No 20, THIRD FLOOR,) NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—YOUR TRUSTEES hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund, April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Denumbersfollowing ($81,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:
42, 85, 129, 131, 134, 147, 161, 184, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 347, 356, 400, 408, 447, 498, 530, 534, 544, 595, 640, 683, 690, 694, 703, 704, 37, 761, 835, 848, 898, 902, 931, 935, 954, 958, 1024, 1066, 1217, 1324, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1454, 1461, 1516, 1518, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1649, 1790, 1840, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2106, 2118, 2188, 2189, 2195, 2204, 2247, 2250, 2288, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2568, 2621, 2628, 2629, 2635, 2648, of $500 each.
The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.
W. SCHALL, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustee for the stockholders and creditors of 'the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany,' and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having circulating notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JACOB H. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865.
J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.
ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mh8—law6m

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, INSURANCE BUILDINGS, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.
PURSUANT TO A RECENT ACT OF THE Legislature, and in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Department, the current fiscal year of this company will be extended to and terminate on the 31st day of December next. To adjust the affairs of the company to the new period, a dividend of interest to November 1, 1865, of six per cent. on the scrip of the company, will be paid on and after that day, and a further dividend of interest to February 1, 1866, of one and one-half per cent. on the scrip, will be paid on and after the last mentioned day; after which, dividends of interest will be payable on the 1st day of February in each year. Holders of scrip are requested to present it when receiving payment of interest to have the new day of payment noted thereon.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, August 11, 1865.
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BANK, Corning, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Mercantile Bank, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, Charles Palmer, Cashier, having tendered his resignation, on account of ill health, C. S. Stevenson was appointed to fill the vacancy.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO. STOCK, ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, WANTED at the highest market rates. Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, @ the counter.
Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
ASSETS AUG. 1, 1865	$1,312,000

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable on demand.
Also, a scrip dividend to dealers entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending July 31, 1865, of THIRTY PER CENT., certificates for which will be issued Oct. 15, 1865.
Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable Oct. 15, 1865.
Interest on the new capital at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from date of payment of final installment to Aug. 1, 1865, is also payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.
Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the following Dividends, out of the profits of the past year, viz.:
1. A Cash Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders on demand.
2. A Scrip Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on the earned participating premiums of the past fiscal year, (said earned participating premiums being $218,000;) the scrip certificates to be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1.
3. An Interest Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on outstanding scrip, payable on and after Oct. 1, all free of government tax. By order.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.
TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 21st day of August next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its twenty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 21st day of August inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 3, 1865.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1865.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of the Naugatuck Railroad Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of Five per cent. free from government tax, payable 15th instant.
The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 10, 1865.
DIVIDENDS OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid in stock on the first and second preference stock of this company, on and after this date, at the office of "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," transfer agents in New-York, and at this office, payable to stockholders of the 1st of July.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their *Second* Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT, in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 3 Washington-st., near Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.
Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Car five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON, Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton agent, about
1,000 BALES NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and at No. 15 State-st.
Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.
Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.
Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.
Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.
At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON, Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1865.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS, AMBULANCES, SPRING WAGONS, &c.—Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at a point near the Ambulance Park, on "N," between 17th and 18th sts., Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:
407 two-horse ambulances,
6 four-horse ambulances,
24 two-horse spring wagons,
2 two-horse transport carts,
3 hacks,
1 sulky,
which have been used in government service.
ALSO,
will be sold at a point north of the Railroad Park, corner of 1st-st. east and "N" st. north, immediately after the completion of the sale of the ambulances, &c., above referred to:
160 two-horse wagons,
103 four-horse wagons,
10 sets four-horse running gear.
The ambulances and wagons will be sold singly to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers, No. 55 Beekman-st.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE—CLOTHS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
We will sell, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 55 BEEKMAN-ST., the entire balance of stock of GEORGE BRODIE, not received in time for former sale, comprising 20 pieces cloths and Union cassimeres, cloaks, mantillas, berthas, mantles, fringes, velvets, and trimmings generally. By order of MAJOR THOMPSON, Assignee.
Also, on the same catalogue,
Linen damask table cloths, 400, assorted sizes.
— Pieces table linen, all in good order.
Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF WHISKY AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 2 Bridge-st., near State-st.,
161 BARRELS RECTIFIED WHISKY,
25 BARRELS BOURBON WHISKY.
Samples at my office, No. 45 Nassau-st., and at No. 2 Bridge-st.
Sale positive. Terms, cash. By order
Col. H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S., United States Army.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 7, 1865.
Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.:
FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,
which have been used in the government service.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND, Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 91 Liberty-st.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by auction, a large stock of fine furniture, including parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites; etageres, superb double wardrobe, mantel mirrors, secretary and library bookcases, lounges, easy chairs, hall stands, one fine Brussels carpet, &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEP., COR. WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, ———, 1865.
SALE OF HAY PRESSES, &C.
Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 52 North River, six hay presses and fixtures, no longer required by the government.
Terms, cash in government funds.
The property to be removed within three days after sale.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 State-st., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 15, 1865.
BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL COMMANDING the Department, I shall sell at public auction, at the Battery Storehouse, at 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., a quantity of condemned Quartermasters property, viz.: Cauldron furnace ranges, stoves, parts of do. smoke-pipe, anvils, vices, old iron, tinware, cooking utensils, paint-cans, hydropults, hose, benches, tables, &c., &c. &c.
Terms cash on weighing and delivery. Further information in regard to the property can be obtained on application to WILLIAM H. VAN VLIET, Esq., at the Storehouse, or to the undersigned.
R. C. MORGAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HARNESS LEATHER.—To be sold on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at Spofford, Tileston & Co.'s storehouse, No. 27 West-st.,
56 cases best English Harness Leather.
5 cases French Calfskins.
For particulars and catalogues inquire of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

CORPORATION SALE OF PERSONAL property on MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. Will be sold at public auction, on the premises:
The BUILDING ON THE BATTERY, formerly used by the County Volunteer Committee.
Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of the Comptroller's office, City Hall Park, FOUR IRON SAFES.
By order of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON will be sold at auction, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September, 1865, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers.
With the steamers will be included two new boilers for the *Arago*, fully complete and ready to be placed in the vessel, that have cost about seventy thousand dollars.
For further particulars apply at the office of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, No. 7 Broadway.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
350 packages Malaga raisins.
150 boxes Malaga lemons landing.
250 boxes Sicily lemons.
OLIVE OIL.
50 cases olive oil, quarts and pints.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a SORREL HORSE, kind and gentle in all harness, and an excellent saddle horse.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.
For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the
Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 820 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn. 300 tons.
ALSO.
For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austerlitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.
Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS, Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 737 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.
ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 821 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 261 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.
Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.
By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS, Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:
Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 20[illegible] tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14[illegible] tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 14[illegible] tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 8[illegible] tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 3[illegible] tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, [illegible] tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 10[illegible] tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 19[illegible] tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 8[illegible] tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 11[illegible] tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 22[illegible] tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 17[illegible] tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 21[illegible] tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.
All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.
Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.
A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.
Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS, Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.
AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:
On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.
The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.
The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON-FOUNDERS.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 28, for the supply of CAST-IRON WATER-PIPE of the following dimensions, viz.:
For 339 straight pipes, each 12 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 70 straight pipes, each 9 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 80 straight pipes, each 6 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter. In all, 2,675 tons (of 2,240 pounds each) of pipe of 6 feet internal diameter.
Also for 7,300 lineal feet straight pipe of 20 inches internal diameter.
Also for 5,200 lineal feet straight pipe of 12 inches internal diameter.
18,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 6 inches internal diameter.
3,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 4 inches internal diameter, and
82 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.
Separate proposals will be received for the whole of the six-feet pipe, or the whole of the twenty-inch pipe, or for all the other pipe and special castings. Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the supply to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering. Forms for the bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-streets, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues. Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.
Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-cocks," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 28, for the supply of
1,500 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ⅝-inch brass stop-cocks.
25 1-inch brass stop-cocks.
Forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.
THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.
Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—OTHNIEL B. PHELPS, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER; also, one of the late firm of STONE, McKEE & CO.
Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before His Honor R. H. TYLER County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts.
CROMWELL & MUNROE, Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
Dated July 19, 1865.
jy19-law10wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—HARMAN PARKER, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER.
Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts.
CROMWELL & MUNROE, Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
Dated July 19, 1865.
jy19-law10wW

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, IT APPEARS by the verdict of the Coroner's jury that James Smith came to his death by stabs inflicted by the hands of John Burns, on the evening of July 25, 1865, at the foot of 55th-st., East River; and whereas the said Burns has not yet been arrested, now I, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said John Burns, the said reward to be paid after conviction on the certificate of the Judge or District Attorney before whom such conviction shall be had. Application for the said reward to be made within thirty days after such conviction.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
DATED NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1865.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE business man, with capital, in a first-class, large-paying business. Address or apply to A. PARKER, No. 157 Broadway.
N. B.—None but those meaning business need apply.

WANTED—A PARTNER WHO CAN FURNISH an equal amount of cash—from $10,000 to $15,000—to fit up a first-class restaurant in one of the best localities in the city. The building is now secured for 11 years. For particulars, apply at No. 102 Water-st., from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $5,000 TO extend on florist and nursery business near the city; a very good opening for the right kind of man with good reference. Address Box No. 22 Post-Office, Astoria, Long Island.

A CHINA, GLASS, &c., STAND AT A sacrifice, established over 20 years, with an excellent run of trade; corner store. For particulars, see W. F. ROWLAND, No. 500 Hudson-st., corner Christopher.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERESTS in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., Box 4,044 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—*Irenæus,* "*N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.*"
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. K. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $80 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—A good location for the board and tuition of young children, of both sexes, may be found by application to Messrs. E. B. KINGSBURY, No. 155 South-st.; R. C. LAYTON, No. 117 Front-st.; A. A. GOOLD, No. 187 Bowery, and H. E. RUSSELL, No. 27 Wall-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen August 27. Circulars containing references, terms, &c., will be sent on application to the Principals. MRS. M. L. READ, MISS M. E. BROWN, MISS M. L. McCLURE.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL—A very pleasant village, near the Hudson River. The Principal will call on persons who shall leave him their address at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st. previously to Aug. 18. Rev. W. PECK.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.
STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPARTMENT, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 4. For particulars, address the Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. —The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

INSTRUCTION.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
The Twenty-first Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home, by addressing Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 236 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES
in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley."
BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.
Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.
NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.*
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

PROF. E. TELLERING, NO. 819 BROADWAY, established 1852, will be happy to receive daily, Saturdays excepted, *one* or *two* young men, of good habits, wishing thoroughly to acquire from a *private tutor, French, Latin, English grammar* and *composition,* (in which so many remain deficient,) *history, geography;* also *German* and *Greek,* if required. Particulars on application.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road, Fort Washington; French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies and higher mathematics. Reopens Sept. 10th. Circulars, No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, 701 Broadway, music store.

TO PRINCIPALS.—THE TEACHER OF Natural Sciences, (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy,) in one of the Chartered Colleges of this city, is open for engagement in private institutions during the coming season. Address M., care of Messrs. Luhme & Co., No. 556 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.—ANY LADY, WHOSE EDUCATION has been neglected, wishing thorough and private instruction, in any or all of the English branches and penmanship, can secure, for one or two hours daily, the services of an experienced teacher, by addressing MRS. J., Station D, Bible House.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, JR., Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, PARENTS and PUPILS are mutually interested in the plan of the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE and AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION.
Teachers wanted throughout the country to fill vacancies in SCHOOLS and ACADEMIES, and report opportunities for other members of the Institute and Union in each STATE and TOWN. N. B.—Address all applications for TEACHERS or SCHOOLS to the "NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, 486 BROADWAY, N. Y."
Wanted this day, four Lady Teachers as ASSISTANTS in a Union School near this city. If one of the candidates can sing Alto, she would receive $300 additional salary. Also wanted, four or five French Ladies to teach in this city; must have the Parisian accent. For other particulars as to vacancies, see *Times* Aug. 11, and *Tribune* Aug. 12. Call at the INSTITUTE, 486 BROADWAY.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music,* French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A LADY wishes to meet with an engagement as companion, or a reëngagement as governess. Acquirements, music, vocal and instrumental, English, French and drawing. Address F. M. B., Box No. 52, Brampton, C. W. Unexceptionable references given and required.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL English (male) teacher, desires an engagement: has first-class testimonials, including a grade A certificate. Address TEACHER, No. 5 Orchard-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN FAMILY or seminary, by a lady qualified to teach the English branches, pencil drawing, French and music, (piano;) good references. Address Miss J., Box C, Albany Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR MILITARY TACTICS; a good disciplinarian; one who can teach French and mathematics preferred. Address NEWMAN, Station D, New-York City.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER OF Piano and Vocal Music for a School in West Virginia; salary $500 and board. Address, with testimonials, P. O., Box No. 247 Philadelphia, Pa.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE, warerooms No. 348 Bleecker-st.; splendid assortment; warranted five years. 17 prize medals awarded; testimonials from the most distinguished artists. Fine second-hand, $100.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY—Piano-forte Manufacturers.—Pianos, organs and melodeons at wholesale and retail.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.
The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, Aug. 19
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
EUROPE..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Nearly ready)..........1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT..........(Building)..........Great power.
PEREIRE..........(Building)..........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS..........(Building)..........Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE..A. BOCANDI..FRIDAY..........Aug. 18
EUROPE..A. DUCHESNE..FRIDAY..........Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 00
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 00
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington,* will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
First Cabin..........$100 00
Second Cabin..........55 00
Steerage..........32 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY..........Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..........Aug. 19
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY..........Aug. 23
ETNA..........SATURDAY..........Aug. 26
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16..........COSTA RICA..........WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1..........NEW-YORK..........TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage..........$35
The new and first-class steamship CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.
The fast A No. 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 23d of August; has superior accommodations for passengers, and will land her freight on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, will sail on FRIDAY, August 18, and the EVENING STAR, T. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE—SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
CONSTITUTION, Capt. GREENMAN;
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER;
UNITED STATES, Capt. SHORE;
AMERICA, Capt. LINDT.
The CONSTITUTION
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
Agents in Savannah, BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
WEEKLY LINE.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The ATLANTA follows, leaving here on the 26th.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
The ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship METEOR, Capt. KEMBLE, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY.—McCORKELL'S Co.'s splendid A 1 British ships MINNEHAHA, Capt. McGRATH; STADACONA, Capt. STEWART; VILLAGE BELLE, Capt. LITTLE; LADY EMILY PEEL, Capt. PENNY.
For passage or money orders apply to agents,
G. & J. KNOX & CO., 131 Pearl-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
New Line Between New-York and Long Branch.
The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves pier foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Returning, the line leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M.
This line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE NIGHT of Aug. 14, from the farm of J. Smith, formerly owned by Henry A. Sleight, on the Dutchess Turnpike, three miles from the Poughkeepsie Court-house, a SORREL MARE, WAGON AND HARNESS. The horse is of the Morgan breed, dark sorrel, with some gray hairs; also, a white mark down the face; very long tail and mane, right hip knocked down, and travels lame. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the same to WILLIAM MARSHALL, on the farm, or by JOHN SMITH, at the Manhattan Gas Works, corner 14th-st. and Avenue C, New-York.

LOST—PROMISSORY NOTE DATED BALTIMORE, July 1, 1865, drawn by S. E. Hooper in favor of J. G. Loane, at 60 days, for $300—indorsed by J. G. Loane and G. C. Charles. All persons are warned not to negotiate said note, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it with Mr. O'MALLEY, No. 192 Mulberry-st.

LOST—ON THE MORNING OF THE 15TH INST., a small PACKAGE, containing a set of teeth, with an envelope addressed "T. B. Gunning, M. D., 21st-st." Any person returning these to No. 9 West 33d-st. will be generously rewarded.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 175 6th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas, made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.
The Grand Fairy and Comic Pantomime, the
WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN;
OR, THE GOLDEN PILLS OF MAGIC.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS.
MISS ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH,
will appear, for the
FIRST TIME IN PANTOMIMIC CHARACTER.
CHARACTER DANCE by Miss EMMA SHELL.
COMIC DANCE ON STILTS by Master TIMOTHY.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
THE LION-HEARTED
TALLEEN BROTHERS,
together with
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
ON THE AERIAL BARS.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 680 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

CAUTION.—I, SIGNOR BLITZ, THE ORIGINAL magician, ventriloquist and bird performer, desire to caution the public against persons who are now using my name for business purposes. One advertises as Signor Blitz; another as Signor Blitz, Jr. I have neither relative or connection in my vocation, and have been many years located in Philadelphia, but shall open next month in Boston. SIGNOR BLITZ.

A GRAND HOP WILL TAKE PLACE AT S. Laird's Mansion House, Long Branch, N. J., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, 1865.

STEAMBOATS.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.
The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. JOS. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.
Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.
Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.
The WENONAH is provided with excellent staterooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.
For information, freight or passage, apply to or address JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PEWABIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 7 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 8:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASSENGER steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroads.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)
At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.
An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLLECTIONS for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC CRUTCHES, for the lame of every nature, are the only crutches ever made on scientific principles. They only need to be tried to be preferred. For sale at No. 476½ Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., New-York.

R. A. JOHNSON, ESQ., OF THE WEST Indies, will give the opening address at THIS (Wednesday) EVENING discussion on *Negro Suffrage and Reconstruction,* at Metropolitan Hall, 6th-av., near 8th-st. To commence at 8 o'clock.

TWO HALF-SPRING CARTS FOR SALE, not much used. Also, a black Reriedan pony, fifteen hands high, suitable for a business wagon or saddle. To be seen until sold at No. 99 West 29th-st.

SURE CURE FOR CORNS—WITHOUT PAIN or incumbrance.—E. J. H. GARDNER, Corn Extractor; warranted to cure in five weeks; ease given immediately; 50c. box. Can be had at No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 18, second floor.

WATER WHEELS.—THE HELICAL JONVAL TURBINE, by J. E. STEVENSON, Hydraulic Engineer. Patentee and manufacturer, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

BRASS FOUNDRY.—ALL KINDS OF BRASS composition and German silver castings made in the best manner, at lowest prices. F. A. RENTON & CO, No. 141 Elm-st., up stairs.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED without publicity; other good cases prosecuted on liberal terms. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FREED PEOPLE FROM THE SOUTH.— Thirty-five men, women and children are expected this day. O. S. ST. JOHN, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD OR BISCUIT, get the Boston Compressed Yeast. It never spoils. Try it. GEO. N. SMITH, Agent, 246 Greenwich-s

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, Mitts and Underwear, Linen Camb. Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c.
Fancy Goods and Notions.
Full stock Gents' Furnishing Goods.
N. B.—Always a full assortment of best quality FRENCH KID GLOVES, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.
WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B. MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm on the 1st day of March last. BALL, BLACK & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A COACH, SUITABLE FOR livery or hacking, in good order, will be sold for $200 (two hundred dollars;) less than half its value. Can be seen at LEADBETTER'S New-England stables, No. 600 7th-av.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE TALENTED
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
In order to accommodate the many hundreds who have been unable, in consequence of the crowded state of the house during the past two weeks, to witness Mr. Bryant's matchless impersonation of Myles na Coppaleen, the production of various novelties which have been in preparation is for the present deferred; and the management respectfully announce that
THE COLLEEN BAWN
will be performed
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppaleen, with songs, "The Lads that Live in Ireland," and "Limerick is Beautiful," and Macgillicuddy's Jig,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
Danny Mann..........Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom..........Mr. Chas. Fisher
Corrigan..........Mr. John Nunan
Hardress Cregan..........Mr. J. E. Whiting
Eily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow"...Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Cregan..........Mrs. Farren
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh"..........Mrs. Jennings
Sheelah Mann..........Mrs. John Sefton

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK
CONCLUDES AT 10:40.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY
TO OVERFLOWING.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 16, AND
EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
THIRTY-SECOND TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
As ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, Aug. 19, commencing at ONE O'CLOCK P. M.,
SECOND GRAND MATINEE
OF
ARRAH NA POGUE,
Seats secured six days in advance.

FALK'S BELVEDERE—LION PARK.
8th-av., between 108th and 110th-sts.
Proprietor..........Paul Falk
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, GRAND CONCERT.
THE 22D FREE GRAND ORCHESTRAL
THE 22D FREE GRAND ORCHESTRAL
CONCERT CONCERT CONCERT
CONCERT CONCERT CONCERT
will take place under the direction of
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THIS WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 4½ o'clock.
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THE KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY

Grave Charges Against the Keeper of the Prison.

Prisoners Improperly Fed and Brutally Beaten, and the Discipline of the Prison Loose.

ACTION OF THE SUPERVISORS.

The Keeper is Exonerated and Re-elected.

WHAT THE MINORITY REPORT HAS TO SAY.

The Board of Supervisors for Kings County have been for some time past greatly exercised regarding sundry specific charges presented by an assistant keeper of the County Penitentiary against the head keeper, Mr. McNeeley. These charges were of a grave nature, and consisted of a series of specifications, in which it was charged that McNeeley had been in the habit of employing the prisoners and the keepers at work for his individual benefit; had kept cattle and swine at the county expense; that he had failed to enforce proper discipline among the prisoners, and had permitted and ordered several of the prisoners to be whipped, both men and women; that some of the prisoners had become intoxicated; that the food furnished for the assistant keepers and the prisoners was not of a wholesome description, and many others of a similar nature.

ACTION OF THE BOARD.

These charges having been placed before the Board of Supervisors, at the meeting held on the 1st of August, just as they were about to proceed to the election of a prison-keeper for the ensuing three years, a committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and make due report upon the same. The committee consisted of the Standing Committee having the superintendence of the Penitentiary, and Supervisor Clark, of the Seventeenth Ward.

The committee examined some eighteen witnesses, whereupon the old Penitentiary Committee made a majority report, stating that the charges had not been sustained, and offered a resolution to the effect that the keeper be exonerated from the same.

Supervisor Clark, however, made a minority report, in which he differed materially from the deductions of his colleagues, claiming that although some of the charges had not been positively proved, yet enough had been acknowledged by Mr. McNeeley to warrant the board choosing a keeper more fit for the position, and reflecting severely upon the general conduct of the prison. At

THE MEETING, YESTERDAY,

the Supervisors met in solemn council on the merits of the case. Both committees presented their report, the majority one having been laid over from the last meeting, in order to afford time for the minority report to be prepared. The evidence taken by the Committee had also been ordered to be printed; but, when the board was called to order yesterday afternoon, only eight copies had arrived from the printer's.

After some routine business was transacted, the order of business was suspended to enable the minority report to be presented.

The following is the

MINORITY REPORT,

as presented by Supervisor Clark:

To the Board of Supervisors of Kings County:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, a minority of your committee, to whom was referred the charges of Jas. J. Jones (an assistant keeper,) against Francis McNeeley, the principal keeper of the Penitentiary, dissenting to the report of the majority, would respectfully beg leave to report:

That he was present with the rest of the committee and heard all the testimony, and as the case was progressing Mr. McNeeley admitted all the charges, except the following:

"He has furnished both keepers and prisoners with insufficient food, and that of a bad quality."

"He has extracted the marrow from the soup, bones," &c.

"It is currently reported among the keepers that sound prisoners are kept on the sick list," &c.

"He has, in the roughest language, abused his assistant keepers before the prisoners."

"He raises market truck at the county expense, and has allowed his keepers to be on duty while intoxicated."

I shall therefore only review the testimony bearing upon these charges.

The evidence upon the first of these is conflicting. Mr. Jones swears that he has seen rotten meat and rotten fish served up; has seen the butter so rancid that the keepers refused to eat it; has seen green and rotten potatoes cooked, and had often seen the prisoners reject their rations.

Mr. McKanna swears that he has seen meat served up that was spoiled; has seen it badly cooked; that the fish was quite good, and that the keepers were sometimes dissatisfied with the quality of their food.

William H. Quinn (formerly a prisoner,) swears that the beef was poor; the fish very bad; has had bean soup with the meat so bad that he was compelled to reject it, and has often seen prisoners reject their rations.

Mr. James Campbell swears that he has seen prisoners reject their rations, but that the board of the keepers was good.

William Newsam swears that he never saw prisoners reject their rations, but had seen the butter for the keepers very bad.

Ex-Supervisor Cropsey swears that the supplies came fully up to the contract.

Ex-Supervisor Kirby swears that the never heard any complaint from the keepers that the food was insufficient or of a bad quality.

Supervisor Talbot swears that he had made a special visit to the prison and an examination of the supplies, and found the food as good as he used at home; and never heard that Mr. McNeeley was furnishing to the keepers and prisoners food of an inferior quality.

Thos. Gascoigne swears that the meat is as good as the contract calls for; always sees that they are of right weight and quality, and that the food of the keepers is good.

Samuel Ray (formerly a prisoner) swears that his food was not bad.

Undoubtedly the contract calls for what the laws of the State require: "Food of an inferior quality, but healthy." And undoubtedly among such food some can be found that is spoiled. It may for the want of proper care on the part of the reviewing officer, pass into the storeroom, and from there into the kitchen, or it may become spoiled while in the storeroom, and if but a small piece of spoiled meat or fish should be put into the mess, it would spoil the whole, and hence be rejected by the prisoners. There is no doubt but that all these parties have told the truth, and it goes to show that the person selecting the food for the mess should exercise the strictest care that none be used but what is healthy.

The following is all the testimony in relation to extracting the marrow from the soup-bones:

Mr. Jones swears that he has seen prisoners take the marrow out of the bones; all the marrow was taken out; it had been done ever since he had been there; had known some of the keepers to use the marrow to rub on their hair; didn't know what was done with it, whether it was sold or not.

William H. Quinn had seen the marrow taken out of the bones; it was done by a man named John Birney; the bones were shins and shanks; and the marrow passed into the kitchen; saw it tried out and placed in tubs or half-firkins and covered over with paper or cloths, and saw it put on butchers' wagons and taken away.

Thomas Gascoigne swears that he has seen marrow taken out of the bones; the keepers would sometimes get a piece for their hair; never received orders from Mr. McNeeley to have it done; when he wanted a piece he would go and ask for it.

Richard Newman swears that he had access to the kitchen; had seen the marrow taken out of the bones; it was a small quantity for his own use; it was not taken out as a general thing.

Messrs. Newman, McKenna, and Campbell the other keepers, who were examined, each swear that they never saw it taken out; that they were outside keepers, and did not visit the kitchen.

The weight of the testimony unquestionably sustains the charge of Mr. Jones; indeed your committee deems it to be overwhelming and conclusive; but admitting that this was not a matter of business, that the article was not sold, still the fact remains that the keepers used the marrow for their hair, your committee deems it exceedingly reprehensible for keepers to make up a toilet with that which Dr. Chapin swears is the principal nutriment of the food, consisting as it does of only shins and shanks; nothing is left but the bones to strengthen the broth; but subsequent inquiry on the part of this committee shows the soup to be a sort of *olla-podridda*.

The witness Quinn, swears that he visited the storerooms, and there saw a quantity of meat lying in a barrel, which smelt very bad; that he examined it and found it to consist of bits of hams, pork, beef, shoulders, &c.; and further inquiry shows that these bits were thrown into the pot with the shin bones and the whole refuse mess converted into soup.

This accounts for the further evidence of the same witness, that "he often had bean soup, with the meat in it so bad, that he couldn't eat it." No fault can be found with the keeper for using up every bit of meat. Indeed, economy in such an institution is truly commendable; but he should be exceedingly cautious lest some of the bits be not spoiled, for if they are the whole will be unfit to be eaten. Another thing should be noticed, that under this system of cooking the prisoners would never have any fresh meat.

The next charge which is disputed is, "It is currently reported among the keepers that sound men are kept on the sick list," &c.

It should be borne in mind that a charge so vague as this, based on mere hearsay, the keeper was not compelled to answer, but touching as it did, the physician of the prison, it was earnestly entered into, with the following result:

Mr. Jones swears that he knows a sound man named John Dugan, a prisoner, being kept on the sick list; also a prisoner called Jack, who attends the door.

Dr. Zabriskie swears that he never certified to any bills for Mr. McNeeley for the board of sick prisoners who were not sick; knew John Dugan; he was in a very bad condition when he came to the prison, but was better now; had not prescribed any medicine for him for two months.

John Strickland swears that he thinks Dugan to be a sound and hearty man; and James Campbell swears that he don't know whether Dugan is sick or well; at any rate Dugan attends to his duties as a hale man.

Your committee does not doubt Dr. Zabriskie's fidelity to his trust, or that he would wrong this county; nor that he would put a well man on the sick list; but he might accidentally leave a prisoner too long on the list. Another thing seems somewhat remarkable.

The witness Samuel Ray swears to doing work all the time while in the prison, and for two weeks over his time, and was all the time on the sick list.

Another thing appears somewhat singular, that infants and small children should be committed as prisoners, and allowed to remain during the terms of sentences of delinquent mothers, surrounded with the moral miasma of a felon's prison, when there is a County Nursery for children within one mile of the place.

Dr. Zabriskie swears that the number of this class of prisoners will average thirty, and all on the sick list.

Of the charge of raising and selling garden truck, and of using rough language to the assistant keepers in the presence of the prisoners, the charge is conflicting; the charges are, however, immaterial; but the last charge that "he has allowed his keepers to be on duty while intoxicated," is a serious one and deserves attention. Mr. Jones swears that on the 4th day of July, one year before the last, that two keepers, Richard Newman and John McKanna were intoxicated. John McKenna swears that he did not think he was, it must have been some other person. Mr. Newman swears that he did not consider himself to be on regular duty at the time; he went out and drank two or three glasses; it being a holiday, he wished to glorify it; he might have taken a nap upon his return, and thinks he did take a nap. There is nothing in the evidence showing that Mr. McNeeley permitted it, or that he was made acquainted with it afterward; the charge therefore cannot affect Mr. McNeeley.

The above is an analytical review of all the testimony bearing upon the charges which were not admitted by Mr. McNeeley. It was the desire of your committee to ascertain whether any of the articles had been sold. The haste with which the investigation was brought to a close precluded the possibility of seeking witnesses off the premises. Mr. Gascoigne, the book-keeper, swears that he kept no account of them. Your committee, therefore, proposed to put Mr. McNeeley upon the stand, to which he gently protested, and the chairman excused him, (very appropriately,) with the remark that anything which he might say in his own favor amounted to nothing, and that he could not be compelled to criminate himself. And now, taking a general review of the whole, what has been proven?

He has made wagons and furniture; he has manufactured manure; he has raised swine; he has sent keepers and prisoners to work on his own property outside of the prison, and he has whipped prisoners with the cowhide, as stated in charges. This is conclusive, for Mr. McNeeley has admitted it, and your committee contends that the charges of bad meat, of taking the marrow out of the bones, and also of having sound prisoners on the sick list, are proven.

Therefore your committee must dissent from the report of the majority, to wit: that Mr. Jones has failed to prove his charges; on the contrary, that it is incontestible that James I. Jones has substantiated his charges against Francis McNeely. But who is accountable, Mr. McNeely or the system of management? It has been the object of your committee to find out errors as well as frauds, if any existed, in order to have them remedied, more than it has been to personally try the keeper; and it has been a cause of regret to be under the necessity of giving pain to Mr. McNeely while moving for the truth.

As to the charge of sending keepers and prisoners to work on his own property outside of the prison, that must attach to the keeper personally. It has been proven and admitted. No power or authority can be found for it; it is an abuse against the people of this county, and it is indefensible. All the other charges of a serious nature (except the whipping) can be construed under the head of perquisites, and perquisites like vegetables well grown. If the keeper is allowed to transact a number of businesses in the institution, it is the fault of the system, and not of him. If he has increased the amount, it is an evidence of fair enterprise and ingenuity, which are necessary to make up an able man, and it requires a man of ability to make a good keeper; that is the logic of the thing.

But the evidence of the members of the former Penitentiary Committee threw the entire responsibility upon the keeper. Ex-Supervisors Cropsey and Kirby, and Supervisor Talbot, each swear to distinct questions put to them, that they never gave the keepere authority to make anything for themselves, and that they never knew that there were any perquisites attached to the office. And yet Mr. Cropsey, who was the senior of the ex-committee members examined, swears that he told Mr. McNeely to exercise all the privileges which Mr. Holmes, his predecessor, enjoyed. Under this state of the case, I leave this Honorable Board to solve the question of accountability, whether the system or the keeper is to blame.

Mr. McNeely says he run into the difficulties because he did not know how far he could go, and if he was only told what privileges he was entitled to, he would not complain of being tried, and would call it just to condemn him if he went beyond them; but applying the principle of double-entry to this case, that where there is a debt there is a credit, what credit is given to Mr. McNeely by the testimony? Dr. Chapin, Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, swears that Mr. McNeely was for seven years steward of that institution, and all the time was active, energetic and kind to the patients; he never before heard his integrity questioned, and that his character was above reproach. This is truly flattering testimony and comes from a source which cannot be treated with indifference. Ex-Supervisors Cropsey and Kirby and Supervisor Talbot are equally flattering, and Ex-Supervisor Kirby testifies to that which deserves more than a passing notice: "That Mr. McNeely was especially strict in regard to the female portion of the institution, and not even a keeper was allowed to speak to them except on business."

This, above all the rest, is commendable; it is the acme of praise; one step further would reach anticlimax, and yet is but a simple performance of a plain duty. But now-a-days we should be extra thankful to public officers for doing that, and these gentlemen will, however, find, by persuing this testimony, that Mr. McNeeley has come near falling from his high moral estate by coming in contact with perquisites.

There is one thing developed by this investigation which appears revolting—it is the cowhide and the manner of its application. Mr. Wm. H. Butts, formerly a Deputy Keeper, swears that he tied up a man by the hands and applied the cowhide to his bare back. The following is the testimony: "The man I spoke of was in a dark cell with two others, and while the prisoners were at church I was on duty inside and near the cell, and I heard talking; we were particular not to allow the prisoners to converse, the prisoner commenced talking about licking some of the keepers; I listened for some time; one of the worst of them was talking about getting away from any of the keepers on Crowhill; I went down and told him to come out and I would see if there was any fight in him; I threatened to cowhide him, and he said I might shoot him, but I could not cowhide him: I told Mr. McNeely of it, and we came to the conclusion that it would be a poor plan to cowhide them; I I would have done the same thing myself if Mr. McNeely had not been there." And in that prison, during the sacredness of the Sabbath, while the minister was in the chapel expatiating on the mercies of the Redeemer, the lower hall was profaned and the ears of heaven offended by the groans of a victim, lashed up by the hands and the cowhide cruelly applied to his naked and quivering flesh, for whispering in confidence a little foolish bravado to a fellow-prisoner, and that while confined in a dark cell, behind bolts and locks; and the evidence further shows that the assistant keeper would have done it whether the principal had been present or not, thus showing a free and unrestrained use of the lash by all the keepers about the place.

The evidence further shows that one keeper cowhides a man, that another keeper cowhides a woman; and the principal keeper admits the last charge, that is of cowhiding three women, which is sufficient to show that it was an established custom to apply the lash. There is to the philanthropic mind something so revolting in this mode of punishment that humanity shudders at its contemplation, more particularly when applied to women. They bear the form of our mothers; and the history of the Magdalen—she who "was last at the tomb and first at the cross"—shows that woman is seldom so morally sterile but that some basis remains in the desert soil in which reformation may take root, and so assert her claims to man's reverence and respect. But the lash is the thing to destroy the last vestige of self-respect, and send the victim forth not only a moral wreck, but also filled with vindictiveness toward her race—for if you only can eradicate every vestige of self-respect from the bosom of a woman, you have the true exemplification of a monster. The real object of prisons are, or should be, reformation. Penitents, not demons, should be their inmates; useless in them are your chapels, so long as you retain the lash. But a few years ago, an Austrian General, who had acquired an honorable fame in the field, was hooted out of England, and Hanau, (a name doomed to eternal infamy,) after passing a few wretched years through a pillory of curses, was hidden by a charitable grave from the frowns of mankind. And why, what had tarnished his fame? He had lashed the woman of a subjugated Province of the Austrian Empire. Not one month has elapsed since the moral sensibilities of this community were shocked by a poor boy being flogged to death in the House of Refuge at Randall's Island.

The disgusting cat no longer disgraces our navy; the lash is banished from our State Prisons, and yet the cowhide remains a part of the discipline of the Kings County Penitentiary. It is a disgrace to humanity; it is a lack of genius to contrive some more human mode; it is a persistance in a wrong against the force of example; it is an obduracy toward wretchedness and misfortune; it is a relic of barbarism, and it should be abolished.

But who is responsible for the cowhide? Ex-Supervisors Cropsy and Kirby and Supervisor Talbot each swear that they never gave power or authority to the keepers to cowhide prisoners. This would seemingly throw the responsibilities upon the keeper. But Ex-Supervisor Cropsy also swears that he purchased raw hides at the request of Mr. Holmes, the predecessor of Mr. McNeely, he, (Mr. Holmes) telling him that he could not preserve discipline without them. I shall never stand up as an apologist for a man who can cowhide a woman, but the truth is, the whip was put into the hands of McNeely as a part of the discipline. A truly humane man would have dispensed with it. It is to be hoped that this board will abolish it. Mr. Butts, undoubtedly one of the very best keepers that was ever in the prison, and a stern disciplinarian, has told your committee that he thought the lash ought to be done away with. He says that he has come across men of such stubborn wills that he has had to stop whipping them for fear of killing them, and finally had to subdue them by shutting them in a dark cell and stopping their food. Here is practical evidence that the lash is able to kill, but is impotent to subdue. There is another reason why your committee must dissent from the report of the majority. It is because it disregards the terms of the resolution which created them, viz.: "For the purpose of considering the foregoing charges, and of making a thorough investigation into the management of the Penitentiary, as well as the conduct of the principal keeper, and all others connected therewith, and any abuse they may find on the part of the officers, which they may deem detrimental to the interests of the county, they should, in their judgment, suggest a remedy for the same." If the report of the majority should be adopted, Mr. McNeely would stand exonerated, and Mr. Jones condemned, and everything remain without change.

Your committee cannot conscientiously subscribe to that, particularly after Mr. McNeely had admitted several of the charges, in which charges much abuse toward this county has been made manifest, and which it was understood by the committee should be remedied, which the majority, in their haste to reach a conclusion, entirely overlooked. This committee would note one instance, and that in regard to the manufacture of this article, that the soil was taken off the premises of an adjacent property, that the teams were used, that hired men drove the teams, and that two gangs of prisoners did the work (which of course took two keepers) and that they were employed a long time at it. Is this a matter to be overlooked? Is it an abuse to be continued? Is this nothing? Has the moral vision of the majority become so obscure that they can see no wrong to the county in this transaction? Must one individual have a preëminence over the interests of this county? Why, here is a larceny—the soil of private property taken to manufacture manure, and that by an institution rected for the punishment of larceny; the thing is so outrageous that reason must have become dethroned ere it could have arrived at such a conclusion.

The committee is of the opinion that the testimony urges the following suggestions:

That the perquisites of the office be limited and fixed, and in view of the testimony of the witness Quin, that when he went to job outside of the premises he took lumber, lath, nails, glass, paint, oil and turpentine, that nothing, not even a pound of nails, be allowed to be used on or off the premises without a requisition from the keeper upon the Penitentiary Committee for the same; and that the book-keeper be appointed by the board.

That the rawhide be abolished, and something else substituted.

That no prisoners be allowed to be hall or door men in the future.

Not to have infants committed as prisoners.

That the keeper never reprove his assistants, nor even give an order aloud in the presence or hearing of a prisoner.

That they have some competent person to examine the food before it is cooked, and see that none enter the mess but such as is healthy.

That the keeper or other employer of the prison be allowed to hire prisoners.

That no mechanical work be allowed to be done on the premises unless it be a part thereof or appertains thereto.

And in view of the testimony of Mr. Butts, that when the committee was expected to visit, they, the keepers, had a clearing-up time, that they make it suggestive of instituting another sort of time—a clearing-out time—and that the Penitentiary Committee carry out these reforms.

As a simple act of justice, some mention should be made of James T. Jones. Your committee never spoke to the gentleman until about a month ago, and then upon this matter; his fellow keeper testifies to his fidelity, to his trust, and to his efficiency as a keeper. In his locality he bears the reputation of being a man of integrity and sincerity, and the committee learns that he has made this exposé for the public good; but whether he made it from that or from a personal motive, it is the fault of this board if the public be not incidentally benefited by it.

He has been abused in his locality and elsewhere for this exposition, and the most of his party seem to be arrayed against him.

Your committee deem it to be a solemn duty to protect and defend him, not only as an act of justice, but also as an act of public policy; but if every man is to be crushed that exposes either real or apparent wrongs practiced upon the public, then there will be none who will dare to expose them, and frauds will be multiplied and revel with impunity, fearless of detection. In fact, the public should feel itself indebted to James T. Jones, in the language of a martyr, "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

Your committee has moved in this matter, and has endeavored to rail about the slough of party. The characters of two men, Jones and McNeely, have been brought into conflict, and to sustain one and not mind the other has been the desired consummation.

Between Jones and McNeely—and also of personal feelings—there arose a third party which overshadowed the other, and before which they sank into insignificance. It was the people of Kings County and the amelioration of the unfortunate and wretched that your committee has labored.

The following resolution is subjoined:

Resolved, That James T. Jones has substantiated his charges, and that the suggestion in this report be referred to the Penitentiary Committee, and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the matter.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

STEPHEN S. CLARK, Chairman.

The discussion resulting upon the reading of this document was both animated and energetic. The supporters of the majority report, and the avowed friends of Mr. McNeeley, urged immediate action in the matter, and desired the reports to be taken up. Those who favored the minority report wished a postponement, in order that the report of Supervisor Clark could be printed and digested. This was bitterly opposed by the other side. The whole matter, however, was settled by the majority report and accompanying resolution being taken up for consideration.

The Supervisor for the Seventh Ward claimed that the evidence, as presented by the committee, did not sustain the charges made against Mr. McNeeley, and he reviewed the matter at length. He said the charges were trumped up to defeat or delay the reëlection of the present head keeper, but that they would not prove successful.

Mr. Clark and the Supervisor for the Nineteenth Ward made some remarks upon the general conduct of the prison, and the latter animadverted upon the admitted practice of cowhiding prisoners, and spoke of the fact that flogging had been abolished in prisons throughout the country and in Great Britain.

It having been claimed by the majority report that from evidence adduced the prisoners and keepers were living as well as the families of the witnesses, the fact was elicited that the contract rate for feeding prisoners was twelve cents a day, and the keepers twenty-five cents a day, the Supervisor for the Nineteenth Ward said that the gentleman trying to defend Mr. McNeeley had said too much, when they claimed that prisoners and keepers were well fed.

The debate was continued at some length, and became quite exciting and recriminative in its nature, the members contradicting each other, and some charges were made by Supervisor Clark that the evidence as printed was not all that ought to have been furnished.

After a great deal of time had been consumed, the majority report was adopted. The election of a prison-keeper for the next three years was then called for, and combatted by the supporters of the minority report. They wished it printed, and the whole matter reconsidered at the next meeting. The board decided to proceed to an election for prison-keeper. The ballots having been cast, Mr. McNeeley was declared to be elected by a vote of fifteen to eight, thus ending the whole matter, the audience present manifesting their approbation by applause.

The board decided to defer the election of the assistant keepers until the next meeting. Some routine business of no especial interest was transacted by the board, when it adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Census—Harlem Bridge—Return of Taxes on United States Securities.

The Board met at 2 o'clock, P. M., yesterday Mr. Tweed in the chair.

A resolution was offered appropriating $70,000 for the defrayment of expenses incurred in taking the Census.

Mr. Ely said unless the law was obligatory in regard to raising this money, he hoped the expenses incurred would not be paid without a thorough investigation being first had.

The work, he said, had been prrformed in a most shameful manner, and the city had been recorded as having some fifty per cent. less inhabitants than it was known to possess. The President said the law appeared to leave the board no option or discretion in the matter of raising the money.

The resolution was then adopted.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to pay one-half the bills incurred in the erection of Harlem Bridge (the other half being paid by Westchester County), was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A communication was received from Gov. Fenton, acknowledging receipt of a copy of resolutions adopted by the board, complimenting him for defending the rights and franchises of the city by vetoing the Underground Railroad and other bills.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that the banks and insurance companies who have paid taxes in error on United States securities are now demanding repayment, and as there is no provision for returning these amounts, he begs to refer the matter to the consideration of the board.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A bill of J. K. Hackett, for professional services rendered in defending suits against the city for damages sustained during the riots, was referred.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at one P. M.

Debtors to the City.

In the annual reports of the Finance Department appear, from year to year, a list of officials who have collected money on account of the city and failed to pay it over to the Comptroller. It is to be presumed that most of these parties gave bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, and it may naturally be asked why their bondsmen are not called upon to make good the deficiencies. In the report for 1864 the following list of delinquents appears: James W. Dominick, late clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, $128 48; Ira A. Libby, Deputy Collector of Assessments, $46,743 91; George G. Campbell, Deputy Collector of Assessments, $3,075 28; Samuel Allen, $454 28; Walter Oakley, Deputy Collector of Assessments, $36,115 83; Joseph B. Taylor, Collector of Assessments, $35,068 55; James Ackerman, $134 99, and Robert McKinnin, $396 48.

Here is a total of over $120,000 owing to the city. In the cases of Messrs. Libby and Oakley, it appears that bonds were given for $20,000 each, which were placed in the hands of the Counsel to the Corporation in March, 1862, for collection. Three years have now elapsed, but it does not appear that the bondsmen have been compelled to make good the deficiencies.

The Suicide of a Young Girl by Poison in Hoboken.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE—A LOVE AFFAIR—A BOARDHOUSE FOR LADIES IN FIFTEENTH-STREET—CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

The inquest on the body of the young girl, Ellen Owens, who died early Monday morning at the residence of her sister, Mrs. F. Cooley, at No. 313 Willow-street, Hoboken, from the effects of poison, took place yesterday afternoon at Oddfellows Hall, before Coroner Avery and a jury. It appears that on Thursday noon last Mrs. Cooley sent the deceased on an errand to New-York, and requested her to return home by 4 o'clock that afternoon. It appears that the girl Ellen proceeded to the ferry, where she met an acquaintance of hers named Anna Myer. The latter, at the request of Ellen, introduced her to one of the deck-hands on the ferry, whom she stated she was crazy to get acquainted with. They crossed the ferry back and forth three or four times, and, landing on the New-York side, proceeded to the residence of Anna Myer's sister, in Greenwich-street, where they remained until about 5 P. M., when they again went on board the ferry-boat to chat with the two deck-hands, and, after crossing the river several times, the girls took a stroll up to the Elysian Fields; remaining there until between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, and again going on board the ferry-boat, crossed the river a number of times; then left, and walked up Sixth-avenue, over into Broadway and into Fifteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. At this time it was very late, and Ellen complaining of feeling very unwell, the two sat down upon the front steps of a house, when Anna Myer urged her to go in, stating that she was acquainted with the woman who resided there. Ellen declined to go in or to have anything done for her, and they accordingly sat upon the steps about two hours. They then started to go to the house of Anna's sister, and, after proceeding about half way, and Ellen feeling worse, they sat down for an hour, when it became daylight, and the girls went down and crossed the river a number of times, in order to have a chat with the two deck hands. The ferry trips were repeated two or three times during the day, and toward night Anna Myer left her companion and went home. Ellen remained on the boat until it was laid up for the night, when her new-found lover, Mike Peer, urged her to go home. She consented to go, provided he would accompany her; but, after proceeding up town a short distance, she refused to go home, and all of Mike's arguments and entreaties failed to change her mind, and finally, at her request, he accompanied her to the Elysian Felds, where they remained until between 10 and 11 o'clock. Mike again endeavored to induce the girl to go home, to which she consented, but subsequently refused, saying that she was afraid her sister would scold and beat her, and declaring that she would return to the Elysian Fields and sleep there until morning. Mike Peer dissented to this, and said he would rather remain up all night than have her expose herself in that manner. She then said if he would go with her, she would go down and remain at the ferry-house until morning, and then would return home. Peer went down to the ferry-house, and watched over the girl until 3 A. M. Saturday morning, and then went home, got his breakfast, and returned an hour later to go on duty. When the boat commenced its trips at 5 o'clock, Ellen went on board, and sailed back and forth until about 8 o'clock, when she went ashore, and that was the last Peer saw of her until he heard of her death on Monday. Where the girl spent her time from Saturday morning until Sunday evening, when she was found on the ferry bridge by her brother, there is no evidence to show, and her movements during that time are an entire mystery. The above are some of the facts elicited at the inquest.

The following is the testimony taken before the Coroner:

Frank Cooley, being duly sworn, testifies: I reside at No. 313 Willow-street, Hoboken, and am a mariner by profession; was acquainted with deceased who was my sister-in-law; she was sixteen years of age; I arrived home on Sunday about 2 P. M., and found deceased missing; my wife told me she sent her over to the barge for a valise which had come down from Rhinebeck; that she had made inquiries for her, and had searched, but had heard nothing of her; has sent to her sister in Brooklyn and found that she had not been there; my brother-in-law brought Ellen home about half-past eight o'clock on Sunday evening; she came in and smiled, but said nothing to me and I did not speak to her; at the request of my brother-in-law we left the room to allow him an opportunity to talk with her; what conversation they had I do not know; I went to bed about 11 P. M., and deceased and her sister were preparing to retire; afterward my sister-in-law, Josephene came to my room and informed us that Ella said she had taken laudanum on the ferry-boat; I went up and smelled her breath, but could not detect it and did not think she had taken any, and told my wife it was all a fabrication; I got up again about five o'clock and deceased was then asleep, breathing heavily and rather unnatural, but it did not excite my alarm; I then went to New-York on board of my ship, and about nine o'clock my wife came and said Ella was dying; upon arriving home I found her dead; never knew deceased to absent herself over night before except we knew where she was.

James H. Owens testified: I reside at No. 220 Hudson-street, New-York, and am an engineer; deceased, Ellen, was my sister; I met her about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, on the Hoboken ferry-bridge, foot of Christopher-street; she said she had been to her sister's in Brooklyn, and stopped there on Wednesday night; I told her that she was telling a falsehood; that she had not been there; she then said that she was at Mrs. Welch's, but did not state where Mrs. Welch resided; I then went with her through the ladies' cabin to the forward end of the boat, and stood outside, she at one window and I at the other; she sat down on a cleet under the window, and a young man I presumed to be a deck hand came and sat down by her and bid her good evening; they conversed together, but I could not understand what they were saying; saw the man look at me, and he then got up and went away; my sister then stood up and rested her arms on the window-sill, with both hands to her face and her handkerchief in her hand nearest to me; I saw a splash in the water, and looked up to see who was throwing something overboard, but deceased was occupying the same position as before; on the arrival of the boat at Hoboken we walked up to Mr. Cooley's house; while going down Ninth-street I said, "Ella, I want you to tell me the truth, as to where you have been and what you have been doing;" at first she did not answer me, and I said, "Will you tell me?" she said, "Yes, sir," but said nothing further; when we got to the house I requested Mr. and Mrs. Cooley, and my sister Josephine, to go into the other room until I would have a talk with her; they retired, and I then asked Ella where she had been; she told me that she had been to Mrs. Welch's, and that she had been nowhere else; I asked her where she got the money she had, and she replied that she borrowed it off Mrs. Welch; asked her if any one had turned her out of her home, to which she made no reply; asked her if she did not have a good home there at Mr. Cooley's, to which she replied that she did; then asked her why she wanted to disgrace the family name, by living with strangers and borrowing money from them, to which she made no answer; I then told her that if she did not make up her mind to tell me the truth by the time I came over in the morning, I would put her on the Island; I remained about fifteen minutes and then left for home, and did not see her again alive; deceased did not intimate to me that she had taken any poison; there was no violence used toward her at the house except what I used; I slapped her in the face with my open hand; it did not cause her to cry; met my sister on the ferry bridge by accident.

To a Juror—Do not know that deceased ever kept company with any young man; do not know that she was on the moonlight excursion of the Hoboken Ferry Association, a few nights since.

Mrs. Louisa Cooley testified: I reside at No. 313 Willow-street; am a sister of deceased; was at home on Sunday evening when my sister arrived there, about half-past eight o'clock; my brother was with her; when I come to recollect, I think it was on Thursday noon I sent her over to the barge for the purpose of getting my valise; it was the barge *Enterprise*, lying at the foot of Harrison-street, New-York; she promised that she would be home at four o'clock that afternoon; when she returned with my brother on Sunday evening I said, "Well, Ella, where have you been?" She said, "To Mrs. Welch's;" I said, "Mrs. Welch's? why, she is a perfect stranger; why did you go there?" she said she met Anna Myers, Mrs. Welch's sister, on the boat, and Anna asked her to go there as Mrs. Welch was sick; that she went with Anna, who returned; and that at the request of Mrs. Welch she remained all night; I said, well, Ella, if Mrs. Welch had locked the door, you should have jumped through the window and come to me; I did not ask her anything further as it was Sunday night, pretty late, and thought I would let everything drop until morning; I was up several times during the night, as Ella was subject to the headache, and thinking she was exhausted from taking care of Mrs. Welch, I put a wet towel on her head; between two and three o'clock, my sister Josephine knocked at the door and told me to get up, saying that Ella was restless; I went up and found her moaning; she sat up, and said, "O my head, my head;" I told my sister to pick out of her where she had been all the time she had been absent; she got nothing further from her, except what she had told me; Josephine told me that Ella said she had taken laudanum; we could not believe it; Josephine said, "Yes, she says she bought ten cents worth in Knapp's drug-store in Greenwich street; I said it is nonsense, she is afraid we will scold her in the morning, and is making believe; I shook her and said, "Ella, have you taken laudanum;" she said no; after that she commenced to get drowsy; I told my husband and he said it is not so, the girl has never done such a thing; I smelt her breath, but could not smell anything at all; my husband went into the room and smelled her breath and said it was nothing, she was playing possum; I remained in the room about an hour talking and laughing with Josephine and had no alarm about Ella; a little after, in the morning, I thought Ella's breathing began to sound rather unnatural, and tried to arouse her; I sent for Dr. Chabert; Dr. Chabert told a lady with me that she had taken laudanum; I left immediately for my husband, and when I came back she was dead; deceased was of good disposition and very easy; she could be led into almost anything by a kind word; she has never absented herself from home except I knew where she went; she was not headstrong, but easy and of a quiet disposition; about daylight, her headache having stopped, Josephine said, "Ella, now you can go to sleep;" deceased in a laughing way replied. "Yes, I can go to sleep, and I don't care to wake again." I believe when she went out she intended to return, but whatever happened while she was gone has been the cause of her death.

Dr. R. F. Chabert testified: I made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased; the stomach contained the food that was eaten on the previous evening, and the smell of laudanum was very apparent; saw her previous to death, and every indication was that she was suffering from a powerful narcotic; a tablespoonful of laudanum would produce death; from the pupil of the eye and the manner of her death, it is evident that death was caused from some powerful narcotic; I made no further examination of the person, except of the stomach.

Miss Josephine Owens testified: I reside at No. 313 Willow-street; deceased was my sister; was at home on Sunday night last when deceased came home with my brother; she had been absent since Thursday; she told me she would have been home had she not met Anna, who coaxed her to go back to her sister's, Mrs. Welch; said she staid at Mrs. Welch's until Saturday night; that she came over Saturday night, and stayed that night and all day Sunday in Hoboken, at the house of a Mrs. Doherty, in Bloomfield-street; that she went down to the bath-house on Sunday morning and took a bath; that Maria Doherty accompanied here there; said she did not intend to come home; I slept with her on Sunday night; she complained of a headache; did not observe anything peculiar about her; after we had been to bed a few minutes she told me, in a laughing way, that she had taken poison, but I did not believe anything of it; we remained talking some time; somewhere about one or two 'clock, I went and informed my sister what Ellen had told me about taking poison; my sister came in and asked Ella about it, and she denied having taken any poison; Ella told me she threw the bottle which had contained the laudanum off of the boat; said she procured it at Knapp's, in Greenwich-street.

To a Juror—My sister had no young gentlemen keeping company with her.

Ann Myer testified: I reside at No. 43 Garden-street, Hoboken; was acquainted with deceased, Ellen Owens; was in her company on Thursday morning last; met her at the ferry-house; went to New-York with her; I proposed to her to go up to my sister's, Mrs. Welch; told her my sister was ill; she told me she was going on the barge to get a satchel; I accompanied her to the barge; we then went to my sister's house in Greenwich-street, corner of Barrow street; we got there about four o'clock, and remained a couple of hours; we went from there to Christopher-street ferry and crossed the river to the Elysian Fields; we remained there a short time, and then went back on the Christopher-street boat, and sailed back and forth several times, and finally landed on the other side, after nine in the evening; we walked from there up Sixth-avenue, and from thence to Broadway; we walked up Broadway a ways, and then went back to my sister's; we went from there up to Fifteenth-street; she said she was sick, and sat down on a stoop; I knew the lady of the house, Mrs. Modmore, in Fifteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues; I asked her if I should ring the bell and we would get in; she declined and we sat there about two hours; she fell into a doze, and on rousing up said, "Anna, where are we?" I said, we were in Fifteenth-street; I asked her if she would go home; she said "No, I will get a licking;" asked her if she would go into the house; she declined and then agreed to go to my sister's; this was two or three o'clock in the morning; we started, and on getting about half way she sat down and we remained until daylight; we then went on board the boat and sailed across the river to Hoboken and back again; I then left her and went to my sister's house; she would not go, and said she would rather sail; about eight o'clock she came to my sister's and took dinner there; we remained there until four and a half o'clock, when we went down to the Christopher-street ferry and crossed over; I went ashore, and she refused to accompany me; the two deck-hands told her that she had better go off and go home; deceased said she would not do it, she was going to sail again; I left her on the boat and have not seen her since; there were no young gentlemen with us the night we were out; Mrs. Mortimer keeps a boarding-house; it is not a large boarding-house; there were four boarders there, all ladies; I have been in the habit of visiting there; I have been to Mrs. Mortimer's house and staid all night; have staid there often; I am sixteen years of age.

To a Juror—In crossing the ferry we had conversation with a couple of deck-hands with whom I was acquainted; we went on the boat to see them; deceased requested me to introduce her to Nelse Lemons, saying she was crazy after him.

Michael Peer testified: I reside at No. 235 Garden-street, and am a deck-hand on the ferry-boat *Patterson*; was slightly acquainted with deceased, Ellen Owens; saw her on the boat with Anna Myers on Thursday morning; they made two or three trips; I had conversation with them; saw both of them on board on Friday morning; Anna went over once and then went ashore, and deceased took three trips and landed on the New-York side; deceased came aboard again that afternoon between five and six o'clock; Anna went over to Hoboken, and deceased remained on the boat until it laid up on the Hoboken side; she went ashore and sat in the Canal-street ferry-house, and remained there about ten minutes waiting for me; she told me she would not go home unless I went with her; myself and partner Nelse went up the street and my partner left us at the corner of Hudson and Third streets; we went up Hudson-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and she stopped; she said that was not the way she and Anna went, and proposed that we go along the river, cross the fields, and so on around home; as we got up to the cave I asked her to take some supper, but she declined, saying that she was sick; we then proceeded along the Elysian Fields, passed in the rear of Mr. Perry's house; she stopped and asked me where I was going; I told her I was going to take her home; she turned around and said she would not go home; I asked her where she was going; and she said she would not go home, as her sister would jaw and scold her; she said she would go over to a friend's house in Houston-street, New-York, and stop there; she would not tell me her friend's name; we then returned by the river route, and at the Cave I again asked her to take some refreshments; she took some cream and soda and I took some beer; when we arrived down to Fourth-street I urged her to go home; she said she would not go, even if I or any one else would give her $100; she said if I would take her down to the ferry she would go to her friend's house in Houston-street; I went down and crossed over the Barclay-street Ferry in the 9:40 o'clock boat, and stood talking to her outside of the gate until time to go aboard and bid her good night, and shook hands; she said, "it is so late, Mike, to go to my friend's," and if I would go with her she would go home to her sister's; when she came inside the gate she began to cry, and said she was afraid her sister would not let her in; I said I would ring the bell and wake her sister up; we went up Meadow-street to Eighth-street, when she stopped and said she would not go home, alleging that her sister would beat her; I urged her to go, but she declined; I asked her where she would go; she said she would go up in the fields and sleep there all night; I told her that she should not if I had to stay up all night; this was between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday morning; she then said she would go to the ferry-house and sleep; she then went to the ferry-house, and I remained there with her until three o'clock, endeavoring to induce her to go home; she said she would not, that this was the third night she had been out, and would go home no more; I went home and got my breakfast, and returned to go on duty at four A. M.; found her still in the ferry-house, and she said she intended to go home about eight o'clock, after her sister had got up; she crossed over in the boat at five A. M., and went ashore on the New-York side, and after an hour or more, came on the boat again, crossing three or four trips, and finally went ashore on the Hoboken side; on Sunday evening, the gate-keeper saw her, and she had a bottle of laudanum; he asked her what she was going to do with it, and she said she had the toothache; after they were talking awhile, she asked the gate-keeper if there was enough laudanum there to kill a person, and he told her there was enough to kill three or four persons; I saw her on the boat, and she told me she was going home with her brother; this was the last I saw of her.

The case was then submitted to the jury, and after a short absence they came in with a verdict that deceased, Ellen Owens, came to her death by poison, supposed to have been administered by herself.

Williamsburgh.

Arrest of A. W. Nathans, the Bounty-Broker, by one of his Victims.—A. W. Nathans, the bounty-broker, who figured so conspicuously in the Second District Provost Marshal's office, and on whose testimony Supervisor Cheshire was convicted of accepting presents and sentenced to the Penitentiary, was brought before Judge Dailey yesterday morning, to answer to a charge of grand larceny, preferred by one of his victims in the bounty-business. The complainant is Theodore Lewis, who resides at No. 27 Hamilton-avenue, and he alleges that on the 24th of last September, he went to the office of the Second District in Grand-street, E. D., for the purpose of enlisting in the army. After an examination by the Surgeon in charge, he was pronounced disqualified, and was about leaving the office when he was accosted by Nathans, who told him that he would see him through. He was then taken into a private room and supplied by Nathans with a strange suit of clothes, and in this garb was again sent before the Doctor, who this time "passed" him. When Lewis received his bounty-money, he found it $50 short and demanded of Nathens the reason why, when he was told that he had to pay that amount for his (Nathans') trouble. Having no means of redress at the time, Lewis waited until he arrived home a few days ago, and entered the complaint above stated. Nathans gave bonds to answer the charge on the 20th of September.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000	Am. Gold	141⅜	20	Reading R.	98⅝
50,000	do	141½	200	do	98½
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24	200	do	98⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. s3	89⅛	200	do b3	99
100	do	89¼	400	do	99
100	do b3	89⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	60⅛
500	do s3	89	100	do	60¼
500	do	89⅛	800	Cleve. & Pitts.	64⅛
100	Erie R.	78	200	do	64⅛
200	do	77⅝	200	do	64
700	do	77½	200	do	64⅛
100	do	77⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. s15	102⅛
500	do	77	200	do	102⅛
100	do	77¼	200	do s15	102⅜
2300	do	76½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	59⅛
400	do	76⅜	900	do s3	59
500	do	76¼	100	do	59⅛
100	do s3	76¼	400	do	58⅞
500	do b3	76½	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	92⅜
300	Hud. Riv. R.	102⅝	100	At. Mail S. Co	125
100	do	102⅞	100	Quick. Min. Co	52⅛
100	do	103	200	do s30	50
200	Mariposa M. Co.	11⅜			

Gold firm and Stocks active on call. Gold sold at 142⅛ after call, and stood at 142⅛ at the close of the report. Stock market better after call.

[Advertisement.]

Among school announcements will be found an interesting card of Burnham's American Business College, located at Springfield, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Aug. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Circassian	Aug. 19	New-York	South'ton.
Lafayette	Aug. 19	New-York	Havre.
Damascus	Aug. 19	Quebec	Liverpool.
City of Boston	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Aug. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Aug. 9	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Belgian	Aug. 10	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 16	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Aug. 17	Liverpool	Quebec.
Africa	Aug. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Costa Rica	Aug. 16	New-York	California.
Ericsson	Aug. 19	New-York	Nicaragua.
Montezuma	Aug. 22	New-York	Kingston, Ja.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, via Quebec, per steamer *Damascus*, close to-day at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Central America, &c., per steamer *Costa Rica*, close to-day at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 11 | Sun sets..... 6 58 | Moon rises.. 12 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 42 | Gov. Island. 4 31 | Hell Gate... 5 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Ariel, Slocum, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ship Alhambra, (Br.,) Whitman, Mobile.

Barks M. B. Almon, Brown, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain; Dahomey, (Port.,) Fonseca, Lisbon, G. M. Bachigaluhi; Magna Charta, (Br.,) Haltigan, Rosarro, Arg. Republic, Brett, Son & Co.; Gulia, (Ital.,) Fardella, Palermo, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbadoes, T. T. Dwight.

Brigs Ugs, (Aus.,) Bonetich, Venice, W. F. Schmidt; Cosmos, Talbot, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Vertu; Sea Lion, Law, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Impudence, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Fear Not, (Br.,) Knowles, Eleuthera, J. Eneas; E. Watson, Cramer, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Empress, Outhouse, Sackville, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore, A. Abbot; Theo. Winants, Briggs, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Mary Clinton, (Br.,) Dussutry, Jacksonville, F. Alexander & Son; L. B. Edwards, Line, Fernandina, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Nancy Mills, Small, Port Royal; Rio Grande, Brookham, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Hattie M. Mayo, Ward, Charleston, T. B. Chase & Co.; Luisita, Underhill, St. John, P. R., B. J. Webberg; Corine, (Br.,) Bullard, Harbor Island, J. Douglass.

Arrived.

Steamship Alhambra, Benson, Charleston 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. 13th inst., 3 P. M., Cape Fear N. W. by W. 30 miles, passed steamer Zodiac, bound N.; also, steamer Perit, bound S.; had air-pumps broken, and was working under high pressure; wanted no assistance. 14th, 10:30 P. M., 15 miles N. of Hatteras, was boarded by a boat from bark Ann Elizabeth, of and for Philadelphia, from Orchilla, guano laden; supplied her with provisions.

Steamship Mississippi, Kennedy, New-Orleans Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Raynor & Co. Aug. 9, lat. 28, lon. 88, passed sloop-of-war Portsmouth, bound north. Off Carrysfort, passed one of the Neptune line of steamers, bound S.

Steamship Montezuma, (Br.,) Hamshaw, Kingston, Jam., Aug. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

U. S. steamer Augusta Dinsmore, Crowell, Pensacola 9 ds.

Ship American Union, Russell, Liverpool June 22, with mdse. and 547 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had 5 deaths during the passage. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage. No date, lat. 47 10, lon. 46 40, saw two large icebergs.

Bark Ellingwood, Ellingwood, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. 12th inst., off South Shoals, saw schr. Wm. Borden, on a pleasure trip. Same day, saw bark Bessie Simpson and brig Corinia, both from Cow Bay for New-York.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Lovejoy, Barbados 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. The brig George Downes, for New-York, sailed 3 ds. previously.

Brig Mary A. Rowland, Rowland, Mobile 25 ds., with cotton, etc., to Floyd, Nevius & Price.

Brig George, (of Pictou,) Graham, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Hound, (of Bermuda,) Williams, Gonaives 16 ds., with logwood to J. S. Hill. 5th inst., lat. 27 20, lon. 75, passed an Am. bark, strg. S. W., showing a blue swallow-tail flag, with white cross. Left no vessels.

Schr. Four Sisters, (of St. George, Me.,) Sheerer, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Wm. B. Smith, Lavender, Bridgeport, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to F. B. Bradshaw.

Schr. Laura Pride, Benson, St. Kitts 14 ds., with shells and ballast to Jones & Lough.

Schr. D. K. Arey, Ryan, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Kate Merrill, Bedell, Apalachicola 18 ds., with cotton, cedar, etc., to E. A. Haight & Co.

BELOW—Bark Anna, from Havana.

SAILED—Steamship Manhattan.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 15—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; ship Lencothia, ——; barks Bounding Billow, from Malaga; Enrique, from Havana; Fannie, from Philadelphia; brig J. Baker, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. brigs Paudera, Constantinople; Omaha, Olive, Glendale and J. Welsh, Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, July 31, bark Golden Fleece and brig Sybil, for New-York soon.

John Rose—schr., hence for Gibraltar, July 29, lat. 43 50, lon. 56.

PERECO'S

PATENT BOSOM

SHIRT.

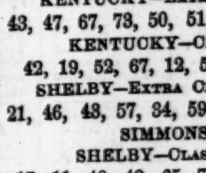
In addition to our usual stock of MEN'S FURNISHINGS, we have opened a full assortment of FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 187 Broadway, N. Y.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.



POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 485, Aug. 15, 1865.

43, 47, 67, 73, 50, 51, 41, 53, 12, 34, 22, 14, 64.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 486, Aug. 15, 1865.

42, 19, 52, 67, 12, 51, 39, 4, 7, 38, 55, 71, 45.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 385, Aug. 15, 1865.

21, 46, 43, 57, 34, 59, 13, 60, 28, 25, 11, 47, 68.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

SHELBY—Class No. 386, Aug. 15, 1865.

17, 11, 40, 43, 65, 73, 9, 36, 8, 38, 57, 12, 28.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Circulars sent free by addressing

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD, MOTHERLY WOMAN, who has a comfortable home, however humble, to take charge of a lady in her confinement; she will be well paid, and, if agreeable, engaged to take care of the infant; location not over one-third of a mile from Clinton-place. Address W. B., New-York Post-office.